THE MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. X.—NO. 11. MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898 $1.50 PER ANNUM

Bread for the Hungry Threshers.

FARMERS! we're after you with big bids for your business. Threshing time is now with us and you require bread for the hungry threshers. We are here for your accommodation with a big reduction in the price of flour. We are now offering the celebrated

Strong Baker for $2.25 a Bag.

The inferior quality is an expensive article when you can get the best for the same price. Bread is the staff of life, but a bad batch makes a botch of the baking. Prevent this by using Strong Bakers. This is a big drop in flour and our price is beyond competition.

Thoughtful people naturally seek the best—by dealing at "The Model Grocery Store" they get it..... **J. J. & A. McLEAN.**

Our Canton Disc Plow...

Is now working on the farm of F. W. Green at back-setting and it will be to the interest of those who contemplate purchasing a plow to see its work before closing a bargain. We guarantee it to clean in any soil and to do first class work. Also sole agents for

High Lift Tricycle Plow, Canton Red Bird Plow, Kentucky & Dwa Jack Drills,

Samples of which can be seen in our warehouse on Main street on or about the 1st of November.....

HEADQUARTERS FOR HARNESS, BOOTS & SHOES, GLOVES, MITTS.

Our stock for the coming winter is larger than ever before. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

R. E. DORAN.

J. W. FERGUSON

Contractor & Builder.

House Building a Specialty.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.

All kinds of repairing and carpentering work done on shortest notice by competent men. Shop on Main Street, at rear of Ferguson's Butcher Shop.

J. W. Ferguson.

STORM WINDOWS AND DOORS.

Leave your order early and be comfortable when winter comes.....

Eastlake Steel Shingles & Siding.



They're fire, rust and lightening proof, last indefinitely, are quickly and easily laid, and economical in price. Eastlakes are reliable, can't be affected by the severest weather.

See Our Cyclone Wire Fencing, Best in America, 50c. & 75c. per Rod.

Why not buy your building material from us? We make everything in our line that can be manufactured to advantage at home and at right prices.

Wheat Meal, Corn Meal and Chop for Sale.
HOUSE FOR SALE. **E. SIMPSON & CO.**

Wanted!

MEN, BOYS & YOUTHS AT J. A. HEALEY & CO'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

To Buy...

Ready-made clothing at prices to suit the most exacting. Our goods are new, nobby, durable and cheep.

Our Motto: "Cash & Low Prices."

Examine our goods, get quotations and your trade is ours.

We are going out of dry goods. Dont fail to secure a bargain.

ADVERTISE IN "THE TIMES."

Ladies' Fall Coats...

A remark made by one of our lady critics, "You have the most stylish and cheapest lot of coats I ever saw in Moose Jaw," speaks for itself as to style and price.

For $3.75

We can give you a good heavy weight coat, well made, a good fit, and will wear well, black and colored.

For $4.00

We have a good fawn colored coat very nobby & stylish.

For $5.50

We show you a much better line, beaver cloth, velvet collar, large buttons; a pretty stylish coat in black or green.

For $8.00

Our black beaver cloth coats are unequalled in the trade.

For $12.00

We offer you the best coat we have; a perfect beauty in black, navy and green.

All Our Ladies' Coats . . .

Are from the best makers in Canada who are noted for the fit, wear and style of all the goods they turn out. We can give you all sizes in the above lines.....

Children's Ulsters and Jackets.

Our children's Ulsters and Jackets are just as nice, stylish and pretty as our Ladies' Coats. They want to be seen to be appreciated.

Boys' 75 cent Boots.

We have a line which are good valve at $1.15, but they have not sold up to our expectations. So down goes the price to 75c. They will not last long at this figure.

Tea Bargain.

We also have a line of package tea which the packers made an error in our name and we got a big rebate and our customers get the advantage. It is good value at 50c.; you can take it for 30c.

ROBINSON AND HAMILTON

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS BY HON WM. PATERSON.

The Government Endorsed—What about "Broken Pledges"—Fruit For Great Britain—The Stories Repudiated—The Opposition Critics Impatient for a Reduced Dominion Postal Rate—It Will All Come In Time.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The address of the Hon. Wm. Paterson M. P., Minister of Customs, last Tuesday before the Canadian Manufactures Association contains some useful and significant statistics. After remarking that agriculture and lumbering were the leading industries of the country, the Minister declared that the manufacturing industries were also making very rapid strides, emphasising his statement by quoting from export returns. In 1878 the value of Canadian manufactures was $4,127,755, in 1888, ten years later, the increase was $33,550 or a total of $4,161,282, in 1898, after another decade, the figures had risen to $10,639,227, an increase of $6,500,000 or more than 150 per cent. Of this increase, more than $1,000,000 is credited to the last twelve months, and as the increase business in this department with Great Britain has increased from $3,817,128 in 1897 to $4,900,484 in 1898, the entire increase, and more too, has been in the trade within the Empire. As the Minister observed, nothing could be more satisfactory than the fact that Canadian goods were finding a great market in Britain.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSED.

Following the Minister, Mr. Gen. H. Bertram M. P., the great ship builder, spoke of the vast improvement in the quality of Canadian manufactures which were able to compete successfully with American goods and sell on their own reputation. Subsequently, in the course of his address, Vice President P. W. Ellis, who is certainly not considerer an ardent Liberal, declared that the Government of the day enjoyed the approbation of the manufacturers and deservingly so.

While, as the Minister of Customs remarked in opening, agriculture and lumbering are our most important industries, there is no reason why the Dominion should not take a first class position as a manufacturing power as well, and it is, therefore, gratifying to note the improvement which is already manifesting itself under the less restrictive tariff conditions now prevailing.

NO NEED TO URGE A WILLING HORSE.

The local Conservative paper treats its readers to a lengthy article upon the proposed Pacific cable, urging the Government to take action thereon. It is satisfactory to find the worthy "Citisen," and its contemporaries interesting themselves in Imperial development, even at this late date, but the Federal Government's record during the past two years is a fair guarantee that Canada's policy in this important matter will be thoroughly progressive and up to date.

WHAT ABOUT BROKEN PLEDGES.

There is not so much space given in Conservative journals just now to the discussion of the "broken pre-election promises," of the government. The platform upon which the election of 1896 was fought, contained many planks. The first declared for tariff reform and free trade; the obligation then undertaken has been well met as far as existing conditions would permit in the period that has elapsed—too well met some Government critics declare. Another plank declared for enlarged markets and reciprocity with the United States if such could be obtained on fair and liberal terms; while the efforts of the Government in other directions are rapidly securing the larger markets and making the need for reciprocity far less felt, no reasonable effort is being spared to follow up the endeavors of the past and improve trade relations with the republic to the south.

A third plank declared for purity of administration and condemned corruption; though opportunities for handling and misappropriation of the national resources were never so abundant and accessable, the most searching investigation by the Opposition during the last two sessions failed to disclose a single dollar wrongly expended. Other planks for a repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act, for a remodelling of the Superannuation scheme and for the submitting of the Prohibition question to a Dominion plebiscite; all these promises have been redeemed, and only half the parliamentary term over. Other planks such as the repeal of the gerrymander act and a fair redistribution of seats, the reform of the Senate, etc., are simply waiting their turn and at present rate of progress the Laurier Government will meet the electors at the next general election with a longer list of redeemed pledges than any Federal Government in Canada since confederation.

FRUIT FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

After a somewhat extended stay in Great Britain, with the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of making personal investigation into the condition of the fruit market, Professor Robertson of the Experimental Farm has returned to Ottawa full of enthusiasm for the future of the Canadian fruit trade with the Old Country. He declares that there is a big market for pears, peaches, apples, tomatoes, plums and grapes and for the first time it is now possible, owing to the Cold Storage facilities that have been created through the Department of Agriculture to ship these extremely perishable goods to London and to place them before the consumer in perfect condition. The trial shipments which have been already made, have proved an unqualified success when the suggestions offered by the Government as to sorting and packing have been carefully followed. The commissioner is satisfied that there is an unlimited market for Canadian fruits which will find ready sale at prices that will handsomely remunerate the Canadian producer. The details of transportation have been very carefully worked out, and the only chance of any want of success will arise from negligence and carelessness on the part of the shipper.

IT WILL ALL COME IN TIME.

The Oppositionists seem to be very prone to rush to extremes. They cannot take things moderately, but must go either too fast or too slow. They had little sympathy, for instance, with the efforts of the Government to secure Imperial Penny Postage, and even went so far as to openly ridicule the earnest work of the Post Master General towards that end, but now that victory has crowned those efforts, they are shouting loudly for reduced Dominion rates too. The Government has already promised to grant these as soon as it can be done without too great a financial loss, so let our impetuous friends have patience. It isn't reasonable to expect the Liberals to accomplish, in two years all that the Conservatives failed to do in twenty. Possibly this impatience arises from a determination to create a defect somewhere or by some means,—the anticipated loss from the reduced Imperial rate will be so insignificant that it has got to be created somewhere else.

THE STORIES REPUDIATED.

Professional detractors of the Administration made a big tactical error when they began to credit the sensational narratives from the gold fields to specific individuals. So long as they clipped from the American "yellow" journals or simply introduced the yarn with the line "it is reported that, etc." there was no great danger of a denial, but when they ventured to be more definite and credit the stories to Major Walsh, Inspector Constantine, Dr. Matthewman and so on, they made a mistake, for without exception every story that has been so credited to reputable travellers, has been promptly and emphatically repudiated at the first opportunity.



PURITAN DAMES.

We hear a great deal these days of our puritan forefathers, but little concerning the wives and mothers who landed at Plymouth Rock and founded that colony which was destined to play such a large part in our history.

In 1621 Elder Cushman wrote from Plymouth that he "would not advise any one to come here who were not content to spend their time, labors and endeavors for the benefit of those who shall come after, quietly contenting themselves with such hardships and difficulties as shall fall upon them." What self renunciation and heroic purpose was this! They drowned witches to be sure, but that was no part of their puritanism. It is to the puritan women we owe so much for that spirit in our people which gives them the fortitude to endure hardship and stake life and fortune for their convictions.

The American women of to-day have the spirit of their puritan mothers, but their constitutions are not rugged or able to endure half the hardships of these Merr England ancestors. Very often they are run down with weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to their sex, and the constant drain upon their vitality makes them chronic invalids. Many women hesitate to go to their family physician, because they dread the local examinations so generally insisted upon by practitioners.

Such women should write Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., giving a full description of their symptoms, history, etc., so that he can give them the best possible medical advice. If Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription seems to suit the case the Doctor will say so. If not, then he will give medical advice which will put such women on the rapid road to recovery and health.

Cut This Out For Reference.

The ministers of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches have arranged for a series of union meetings to be held Thursday evenings. The following is the table of dates, places, speakers and subjects.

Sept. 22.—Methodist church, Rev. H.C. Jones. "Bible Teaching on Temperance."

Sept. 29 (Wednesday).—Presbyterian church, Rev. W. A. Wreeman. "Christ or Barabbas!"

Everyone is invited to attend this series of meetings.

A DOCTOR'S HOMAGE.

Prescribed For His Patient South American Rheumatic Cure, and the Man's Own Words For It: "It Saved My Life."

Wm. Erskine, manager for Dr. R. R. Hopkins, Grand Valley, writes: "I have a patient who has been cured by South American Rheumatic Cure. He had been trying everything on earth without the slightest relief, and had taken to his bed. Three doses relieved him, and when he had taken two bottles he was able to drive out. He immediately came to me and said this great remedy had saved his life. This remedy relieves in a few hours and is curing the world. Sold by W. W. Bole.

WESTMINSTER'S LARGE FIRE.

THE WHOLE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER SWEPT AWAY.

Ten Thousand People Homeless and Destitute - Loss $3,000,000 With $1,500,000 Insurance.

Vancouver, Sept. 12.—At New Westminster this morning there are many peculiar scenes after the fire. On the wide, open space, just beyond where the fearful force stopped, a town of tents has arisen. The provincial government and Vancouver authorities have housed in tents lent by the militia department, all the homeless sufferers. Blankets by the hundreds formed beds, and the burned out families seem to be as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. All through the unfortunate victims of the flames have borne their ruin stoically. All through the hours of the conflagration they were calm as death; to-day they are just the same. Their losses have made them almost insensible to thought. During the fire, save for the roaring of the flames, and the shouting of firemen and Chinese, all was quiet; no crying or panic was seen or heard in the crowds of burnt-out and destitute people. They only appeared intent on saving what they had been able to secure from their destroyed homes, and watched with a kind of inquisitiveness the terrible havoc made by their unrelenting foe, and quietly wondered when the conflagration would burn itself out. As usual at fires, a number of robberies took place, and more than one store was pilaged. A jeweller alleges that he had a number of watches stolen, while it is said that the till was stolen from a bar. Johnson's boot store was entered, while some of the stock was being taken out, and several men were noticed deliberately helping themselves to boots when night fell upon Jack Johnson says that the firm's loss will be about $6,000 or $7,000.

The chief of police, when asked if there had been any arrests on account of looting, answered in the negative. He said it was impossible to watch everybody, but he could see there had been little or no thieving. His theory of the origin of the fire is that a spark from one of the steamers must have ignited the hay on Brackman & Ker's wharf. "It was the worst thing I ever saw, there is no way of describing the course of the fire; it seemed to come from everywhere."

Already the active merchants of the Royal City are starting to rebuild the stores and renew business. Annandale, grocer, whose premises were totally destroyed, started building a new store in the afternoon and will be open to-day. He is nothing if not energetic. The C. P. R. only lost one refrigerator car; the station and baggage room were burnt, but everything of value was saved.

One sick mother in New Westminster, who had to be carried out of a house in danger, suddenly remembered that her three year old child was missing. She sent her husband back to look for the child and he found the baby crouching down beside a stove, fear stricken. The rescue was made only just in time. It is reported that several horses were roasted to death in the fire.

Fire companies interested in the loss are: London Assurance company, which insured all the Sun Life property, estimated at about $1,000,000; Commercial Assurance; Royal, London and Lancashire; Sun; North British and Mercantile; Liverpool London and Globe; Union, British American; Hartford of Connecticut; Aetna Insurance Co.; Atlas; Alliance; Guardian; Manchester; Western, of Toronto; Northern Insurance Co.; Phoenix of London; Phoenix of Hartford; Lancashire; Insurance Company of North America; National of Ireland; Scottish Union; National.

The Street Railway company began business immediately and handled thousands of passengers from Vancouver. The Westminster office of the company is to-day established in an old car in the middle of Columbia street.

HAMILTON'S DONATION.

Hamilton, Sept. 12.—The city council to-night voted $500 to aid the sufferers by the New Westminster fire.

PLUCK AND ENERGY.

Vancouver, Sept. 12.—Messages offering aid and sympathy, dispatched from both sides of the boundary line to New Westminster have been the means of putting fresh heart into the sufferers by Sunday morning's fire and the result is seen to-day by the resumption of business. Even before the ashes have ceased to smoulder new stores are rising to take the place of the burned down edifices. Banks, insurance men, and other merchants are conducting business just the same as if no terrible fire had wiped out the Royal City, and while the work of building new temporary stores goes on, dangerous ruins are being pulled down. Relief being distributed wherever needed, and gratitude is expressed on all hands over the assistance received and promised from outside places. People are finding places to sleep, and temporary conditions are not so seriously uncomfortable. The feeling is general throughout the city that New Westminster will rise in triumph from its ashes. The spirit of the leading business men is enthusiastic in this respect. The idea of allowing the exhibition to be declared off or moved away from the Royal City is not given any encouragement, and it is altogether likely that arrangements will go right ahead, as if nothing in the way of a serious fire had happened.

Any kind of temporary quarters are held in high value at present. The owner of the Queen's hotel, who would a few days before the fire have been willing to rent his place for about $50 a month, is said to have refused an offer of $800 a month.

ABERDEEN'S ACTION.

His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada, to-day telegraphed from New Richmond, Quebec, as follows: "Thanks for message received to-day. Greatly concerned about disaster. Presume committee organized; arrangements, but have wired on your telegram to Dominion government."

MR. TARTE'S ASSURANCE.

A dispatch was received this morning from Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works, stating that the Dominion government buildings would be immediately restored.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Chief of Police Lyster, who came over from New Westminster this morning, said that there had been considerable looting in the city last night. Two arrests were made, and more would probably follow. Special constables had been appointed to look after unprotected property.

SENSATIONAL STORY.

The skull and cross bones affair is creating considerable talk. Many residents of New Westminster allege that they noticed the black flag with the skull and cross bones, hoisted at half mast on the flag staff of the Central school. A wild story was floating about yesterday that a convict who was let out of the penitentiary three or four days ago, swore that he would be avenged, and it is said that he hoisted the flag and set fire to the hay in Brackman & Ker's sheds, then crossed the river in a row boat and fled towards Blaine. It was difficult to verify this story, but more than one, when interrogated upon matters said that they had seen the flag. At first it was thought that the flag had been run up at half mast by boys, and little attention was paid to it. When the awful significance of the fire became apparent, thoughts returned to the flag and it is said that it was run down and hurled into the burning debris of a house close by.

AID FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—The board of control met this afternoon at the call of the mayor and voted $1,000 to the sufferers from the New Westminster fire. This was done in response to an appeal received from the mayor of the afflicted city.

C. Cliff, one of the leading business men of New Westminster, having a large stove and tinware business there, is in Toronto. His store was destroyed by fire and was insured.

Vancouver, Sept. 11. — New Westminster, the chief city on the Fraser river, presents a fearful scene of desolation this morning. Fire has wiped out the whole of the business portion. There is not a public building standing in the central portion of the city.

"THE ROYAL CITY IS IN FLAMES."

Such was the startling message that sped along the wires from New Westminster at midnight. The last message from the central office, too, for the employees stated that even their building was in imminent danger and they were evacuating it at short notice. Their fears were well founded, tice. Their fears were well founded, for later news shows that the office is no more. Your correspondent took a wheel over from here directly the first news was received. Twelve miles had to be ridden and then one saw the fearful havoc that the dreadful fire had wrought. Fanned by a fierce wind, almost a gale, the fire, which was started on the water side by sparks from a steamer, spread with such awful rapidity that ten streets were blazing in three hours and only smoking ashes marks where the houses were. Handsome blocks, banks and churches went up in smoke. The cathedral of the diocese is no more. Hundreds of people are homeless and relief is being rushed from Vancouver. This city sent twenty-five thousand feet of hose over to New Westminster and it was badly needed. The two newspaper offices are gone, the C. P. number of private houses.

LIVES LOST.

It is feared that some lives must be lost from the fire. It is known that one woman who had just been confined, is dead from shock, and also woman who had typhoid. Two coffins were out in the street with corpses in them. Hundreds of loaves of bread and various other food has been sent over. Sixty tents and blankets are now being prepared for the sufferers; clothes are also being hurried over. The telegraph office at New Westminster has been destroyed, so that all news has to be sent this way.

AN EYE WITNESS' STORY.

An eye-witness this evening gave your reporter a description of what he saw. He said: "The fire was first noticed at Brackman and Ker's wharf on Front street. From there it spread down to the C. P. R. station. It did not cross the street till that point was reached. From there it went up, taking the other side of Front street, and also Columbia street, the chief business thoroughfare of the city. Block after block caught fire rapidly, and in a few minutes there was nothing left of what had been the business portion of New Westminster. From Columbia street it spread up hill and the great centre of the fire became the huge building built up on piles in the gully bridged by Carnarvon street. There was here a whirlwind of flames, which belched forth destruction. From this point the fire spread around. The English cathedral was quickly attacked, the Baptist church followed and the Central Methodist church also. All were destroyed. Just here too a large number of residences were situated. They all went up in smoke and the inhabitants had to flee for their lives. The fire swept down Carnarvon street and quickly encompassed the big brick court house and the wooden city hall. Fortunately there is a big open space here and the flames were not able to leap far enough to take in the big Central school. Agnes street, however, had got alight and one side of Royal avenue, all the houses there being completely burned up. The wind was blowing furiously down Fraser river towards the mouth; if it had been blowing the other way the whole of the Catholic church buildings, convent, hospital and other structures would have been burned. How did the fire get such control? The difficulty seems to be that the firemen got their hose burned. They had a great stretch laid down."

WATER EXHAUSTED.

This morning there was no water supply for private use of the burned out citizens. There was not a single butchers', bakers or provision shop that was not destroyed, and there was only one small hotel saved. The Columbian newspaper has not got a single line of type left. It had just got in three years' supply of paper.

THE HOMELESS PEOPLE.

Some of the burned out people retired in the early hours this morning in the open air in front of the school house. They covered themselves with blankets and lay down to sleep under the sky. Their sleep was the sleep of despair, all they had was lost to them.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated by a stray spark igniting some straw on Brackman and Ker's wharf, that had been lying there for over a year. The straw set fire to the three steamers Glydis, Bon Accord and Edgar tied to the wharf. Their moorings burnt and they floated down stream, helping the furious wind in the work of destruction by setting fire to all the buildings on the water front before they sunk. The flames were soon fanned by the high wind into terrible fury, and to the consternation of the fire department, it was discovered that the water reservoir for fire purposes had been allowed to run almost dry.

VANCOUVER BRIGADE.

At 2 o'clock, three hours after the fire started, Vancouver firemen, who made the twelve miles between the cities in an hour and fifteen minutes, came on the scene and not till then was any attempt successful to stop the fire, which had covered six blocks one way and seven another, embracing an area of over half a mile square, and including the entire business portion of the city. There are some 10,000 people homeless and there are no provisions in town, but all day long blankets and food have been hauled over by charitable people of the sister cities and beds are being made in the exposition building, while hundreds are being billeted at Vancouver.

ESTIMATED LOSSES.

Vancouver, Sept. 11.—The city of Westminster is wiped out by fire. Some three hundred and twenty-seven buildings in the heart of the city are now smouldering ruins, besides the river front wharves, stretching for over a mile in front of the city. The total loss is estimated at over $3,000,000, the insurance not being over $1,500,000, all told. The heaviest losers are the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, who held mortgages on buildings on the principal street to the extent of 500,000. The insurance companies who carried insurance on these and other buildings were the Commercial Union, London Assurance company and Norwich Union. These three companies lose $1,000,000. The rest of the insurance is held among the following companies: London Assurance, Commercial Union, Norwich Union, London and Lancashire; North British American Union, British American, Hartford, Connecticut, Etna, Atlas, Alliance, Guardian, Manchester, Western, Phoenix, North American, National of Ireland, Scottish Union, Phoenix of London, Northern.

LIVES LOST.

Five people are reported missing, and two women are dying by being prematurely confined as they were being carried out of burning buildings. A Chinaman, Wing Fung, was found dead in a burning building with bags of gold gripped in his fingers. He died of fright. Three firemen were injured, two internally; they are not expected to live.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE.

The loss by the New Westminster fire is roughly estimated at $2,500,000, insurance $1,500,000. The principal loss is incurred by the London Assurance company. Ten streets were destroyed. Bank vaults withstood the fire. One insurance company's vault was blown up by gunpowder.

A citizens committee has been formed in Vancouver to give relief to sufferers.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The provincial government is active. The finance minister received the news in Victoria about noon. He got blankets, tents and other supplies loaded on a special train, which reached Nanaimo, seventy-four miles distant, in less than two hours. The steamer Joan, lent by Dunsmuir, was in readiness there and got to Vancouver in record time. Here a special C. P. R. freight was ready and the supplies were loaded and sent round to Westminster for the homeless.

THE BUILDINGS BURNED.

Vancouver, Sept. 11.—The appalling nature of the New Westminster fire becomes evident as the loss is figured up to $2,500,000. The following list shows the names of chief business blocks and public buildings destroyed where known, the approximate loss. Starting at Front street the buildings burned were:

Market wharf.

Brackman & Ker's wharf and contents, valued at $10,000.

New Vancouver Coal company's wharf.

Canadian Pacific Navigation company's wharf.

Sinclair Canning company's building and season's pack.

Western Fisheries company, with pack.

No. 3 fire hall.

Gilley Bros. wharf and warehouse.

Canadian Pacific railway station.

Caledonia hotel.

Quong Onwo company's building.

Welsh building.

Brackman & Ker's store and full stock of flour.

James Wise building.

Holbrook hotel.

Charles McDonough's store.

Armstrong's English block.

Eichoff hotel.

McGillivray's building.

On Columbia street, the principal business street, the buildings destroyed include:

Occidental hotel.

Armstrong-Burk block.

MacArthur building.

Iron works.

Annadeles' and Fales' stores.

Bank of Montreal.

Douglas hotel.

Douglas-Elliott block.

Hambly block.

Westminster club.

Bank of British Columbia.

New Westminster Columbian, newspaper.

Beglie block.

Wintermute's furniture factory.

Baker's bakery.

Y. M. C. A.

Fire Hall No. 1.

Library building.

Postoffice and customs' building.

Ellart building.

Blackie building.

Colonial hotel.

Globe House (Mrs. Rae.)

Mead building.

Grotto hotel.

Burns-Curtis block.

Central telephone office.

Masonic building and Odd Fellows' building.

Lewis building.

Cunningham Houses (four.)

Central hotel.

Depot hotel.

True building.

Methodist church ($10,000.)

Baptist church ($10,000.)

Episcopalian cathedral ($25,000.)

Presbyterian church.

St. Leonard's ($5,000.)

Court house.

City hall.

Herrin's opera house ($20,000.)

Lewis block.

Hotel Guichan.

Merchants' Exchange.

Chinese Mission.

Ewans' residence ($35,000,) and about two hundred and fifty houses on street and other roads.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 11.—Returning to Vancouver from fire-razed New Westminster is like coming from a land of desolation and ruin to another of smiling plenty. In this city blocks are going up by the score, and prosperity is evident on all sides. In New Westminster not a stone of the business houses remains standing after the terrible fire of this morning. Despair and suffering are the lot of hundreds of poor homeless kinds is being dispatched from Vancouver to the ill-fated Royal City. At the time of writing it is not known how many people lost their lives, but it is feared several must have been burned to death. It is said that Campbell, a fireman, fell off the roof of a burning building and was killed, while a woman dropped dead from fright. It is said also that one poor woman, who had been confined a day or two ago, died while they were removing her from the burning house, while another female suffering from typhoid, who had to be twice removed from residences which were in the burning zone, did not survive the shock. So extremely fierce were the flames that apples on the trees on the side of the street opposite where the houses were burning were roasted, as well as if put on fire for the purpose. Three river steamers destroyed are the Edgar, Gladys, and Bon Accord.

New Westminster to-day is without a store of any kind, without a newspaper and without food, save that which is being hurried over from here. It is impossible just now to estimate the amount of damage, but it ranges up into the hundreds of thousands. Every industry, save the big Royal City Planing mills, and the Clover Canning company, has been wiped out. Every merchant's office has been burned, bankers, clothiers, hotel men, saw mill men, canners, merchants of all descriptions, have nothing with which to do business. Insurance men must face a huge loss.

REV. MR. BETTS' LOSS.

Vancouver, Sept. 11.—Rev. Mr. Betts, of New Westminster, who is in Toronto, attending the Methodist conference, will have a sad home-coming. His church and parsonage have been destroyed, and his valuable library of books was burned in the fire. Some of his effects were, however, saved.

A private dispatch received early this morning says: Bishop Dart's residence was fortunately not destroyed in the fire.

RIOTS AT CANDIA.

London, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia telegraphs yesterday, saying: It is intimated that no fewer than eight hundred Christians have been massacred and the town pillaged by Bashi Bazouks and Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behaviour of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets, shouting, "Death to the English." Part of the town is still burning.

London, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Thursday from the British battleship Camperdown, off Candia, says: The refugees tell fearful stories of massacre. They report that no fewer than 700 Christians are missing. Several attempts were made last night to set on fire the office of the Eastern Telegraph company. It has been ascertained that all the houses overlooking the British camp were loopholed for rifle fire and barricaded. Every Christian survivor of the massacre swears that the butchery was mostly the work of the Turkish soldiers, who first robbed and then slew their victims. Edhem Pasha is the one who ought to be held primarily responsible.

Athens, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch, dated at eight o'clock this evening, has been received from Candia: The Bashi Bazouks are committing excesses and the Christians in the surrounding districts are arming for march to the assistance of the Candians. There are eight warships in the harbor and a fresh bombardment is expected. The British, German and Spanish consulates have been looted, and thus far three hundred natives, Christians, and sixty-seven British subjects have been killed.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 8.—A detachment of international troops which just arrived here, has occupied the fortifications and restored order. It is now estimated that 200 persons were killed during the rioting. The Mussulmans troops protected Christians placed under their care, but did not attempt to prevent the pillage of Christian houses, which continued until the international troops arrived.

TURKS TO BE EXPELLED.

Athens, Sept. 8.—The Asty says it learns from an authentic source that as soon as the British troops arrive at Candia, from Malta, the Turkish garrison in Candia will be expelled, martial law proclaimed and the ringleaders put on trial.

According to a dispatch from Candia, sent late this evening, the admirals of the fleet have decided to compel the disarming of the Bashi Bazouks and the surrender of the instigators of the disorders.

ASKS FOR MORE SHIPS

ADMIRAL DEWEY CONSIDERS THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

The Insurgents Capture the Whole of the Island of Luzon Except Manila and Cavite.

Manila, Sept. 12. — Rear Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. It is understood that he asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship. The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here and that Spain will retain the remainder of the Islands. The last Spanish garrisons at Ilocos and Logunda here, surrendered and the whole of the Island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except Manila and Cavite. Aguinaldo went to Malolos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos on September 15, in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with Aguinaldo, who said there were 37,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added that he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, the insurgent leader pointed out, the whole population of the Philippine Islands was willing to fight for their independence. Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners. Later, Aguinaldo said the "provincial government" was now operating twenty-eight provinces. He asserted that on August 20 they elected members, in numbers proportionate to the population. As to the United States forces, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers, and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy." When questioned as to whether the future Philippine policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo evaded himself from replying, and asked what the United States intends to do.

The correspondent being unable to answer this question, Aguinaldo continued: "We have been fighting for independence for a long time. Natives who profess to favor Americans are insincere. It is merely a ruse to ascertain American views."

Asked if the Filipinos would object to the retention of Manila, Aguinaldo declined to answer.

"Would the Filipinos object to the United States retaining a coaling station, if recognizing the independence of the islands or establishing a temporary protectorate over them?"

Aguinaldo again declined to answer. Pending the conclusion of the assembly, Aguinaldo said he was confident there would be no trouble between the United States and the Filipinos. The insurgent leader denied having received a request from General Otis and Rear-Admiral Dewey to withdraw his troops to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request. Aguinaldo further asserted that he had never conferred with the United States authorities since the capitulating of Manila, and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm United States citizens crossing the lines. The correspondent closely questioned him about last Sunday's incident, when the Pennsylvania troops proceeded to establish a new outpost. The Filipinos objected and nearly precipitated hostilities, ordering the soldiers to withdraw in twenty minutes. They issued ammunition and intercepted the United States reinforcements. Finally General Hale ordered all the Pennsylvanians to advance and the rebels withdrew. The local governor has explained that the incident was a complete mistake and has repudiated his subordinates' action. Aguinaldo declared to the correspondent that the Filipino who made the trouble merely pretended to be an officer and is entirely unconnected with the insurgent army.

Aguinaldo complained that the Spaniards were "disseminating" false reports for the purpose of fomenting antagonism between the Filipinos and Americans.

The whole interview conveyed the impression that Aguinaldo desires absolute independence, regards the mission of the United States here as accomplished and expects their withdrawal "just as the French with Lafayette withdrew after helping the Americans in the war of independence, a war of humanity."

A SPANISH VICTORY.

Madrid, Sept. 12.—Capt. Amon, minister for marine, received to-day an important dispatch from the Philippines, describing a conflict between the Spanish gunboats and an insurgent flotilla, in which the former successfully prevented an insurgent landing in the Visayas. According to the dispatch the insurgents had five vessels, all of which were sunk. The Spaniards had no loss; but the telegram asserts that hundreds of the insurgents are believed to have perished.

UNITED STATES ACTION.

Madrid, Sept. 12.—The French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, who has been acting for Spain in the peace negotiations, has cabled to the government here that the United States, in reply to the Spanish note protesting against hostilities upon the part of insurgents in Philippine Islands, in spite of the peace protocol, promises to send envoys to induce the Tagalos to respect the suspension of hostilities and to prevent vessels leaving Manila with insurgents, having the intention of propagating the insurrection in the other islands.

ALARMING REPORTS.

Russians Ignoring British Rights at Niu Chwang—British Fleet Ordered There.

London, Sept. 8.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, who has just paid a visit to Niu Chwang, in the province of Liao Tong, Manchuria, a terminus of the proposed railway extension, the contract for building which has been at issue between the Russian and British governments, says: "The Russians are acting there quite regardless of the rights of Englishmen and others, and as if the place belonged to them."

According to a dispatch to the Daily News from Shanghai, it is rumored there that the British fleet is under orders to rendezvous at Niu Chwang.

A WIDESPREAD PLOT.

ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA BY AN ITALIAN.

He Declares It Was the Intention to Kill the Principal Crowned Heads of Europe.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated here today.

It appears that Her Majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of a steamer about 1 o'clock, when an Italian anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart. The Empress was carried to the Hotel Beau-rivage, where she expired.

A FIENDISH PLOT.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Luccni, the assassin of the Empress of Austria, was picked with seven others at a meeting of Italian anarchists held here to assassinate the principal sovereigns of Europe, including the King of Italy.

SWISS SYMPATHY.

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 10. — The president of Switzerland and other members of the government were stunned with horror and grief when the news reached the palace, that the empress, so beloved by all Europeans, had fallen a victim to an assassin within the borders of their country. They immediately arranged to hold an extraordinary federal council on Sunday morning, in order to consider the measures to take against the assassin. The latter must be tried according to the statutes of the canton in which the crime was committed, which forbid capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed. When the Austrian minister, Count Kuefstein, was informed of the tragedy, he hurried to the palace, and was met with expressions of the deepest sympathy. It was at once decided that he be arranged to be escorted to Geneva, accompanied by the deputy prosecutor general, who took up the case at once, the chief being on a vacation. He will hold a preliminary inquiry at Geneva, as soon as possible, and return to-morrow in order to report to the federal council. The federal authorities had been informed of the visit of the empress and they notified the governors of the canton that the empress expected to visit, instructing them to take special police measures for her comfort and safety, if it appeared necessary. They were not informed of her majesty's intention to visit Geneva, nor were the local officials aware of her presence, as she was travelling incognito. Hence the police are not blamed, though the circumstances responsible for the lack of precautions are widely regretted. All Switzerland is profoundly stirred with sorrow and indignation. The papers of all the cities have printed extra editions expressing horror over the crime.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Sept. 67½c; Dec. 69½; May 69½.

Corn—Sept. 30½c; Dec. 30½; May 31½.

Oats—Sept. 20c; Dec. 19½; May 21½.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Wheat—50c to 51c.

Flour—Patent, $2.15; strong bakers, $1.95; second bakers, $1.50; XXXX, per sack of 98 lbs, $1.15.

Millfeed—Bran, $11, and shorts $13 per ton in bulk; large lots, 50c per ton less.

Ground Feed—Quoted at $17 to $20 per ton as to quality for oats. Ground corn is in the market again at $17 to $18 per ton.

Oats—35c to 36c per bushel of 34 lbs on track here.

Barley—Nominal. None offered.

Butter—Creamery—Firm; 19½c to 20c. Dairy—Elgin fine choice lots in the country.

Cheese—Ontario, 9½c; Manitoba, 9c to 9½c per lb.

Eggs—Firm; Candle stock is selling at 14c to 14½c, and dealers are paying 13½c here for receipts.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 5 to 5½c; mutton 7c to 8c; lambs, 8c to 10c; hogs, 6½c to 7c for country dressed, and 7c to 7½c for city dressed; veal, 7c to 8c.

Poultry—Live fowls, per pair, 50c to 60c; spring chickens, 75c to 90c per pair; turkeys, 10c to 11c per lb live weight; ducks, 65 to 75c per pair; geese, 50c to 60c per pair.

Game—Wild ducks are now in season. Mallards, 25 to 30c per pair; canvas back 35 to 40c, and small varieties 15 to 20c per pair.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 25c to 30c per bushel; cabbage, 2c to 3c per pound; cauliflower, 40c to 75c per dozen. Green stuff is offered at 40c to 50c per dozen bunches; celery, 25 to 30c per dozen; green peas, in pod, 2c per lb; beans, 5c per pound; cucumbers, 10c per dozen; corn, sweet, 5c to 10c per dozen ears; watermelons, 5 to 6c; onions, 2½ per pound; green tomatoes, 10c per bushel.

Fruits—Blueberries are offering at 8c to 9c per pail. Cranberries, 25c per pail.

Hides—No. 1, 7½c; No. 2, 6½c; kip, 6c to 7c; calf, 7c to 8c; sheepskins and Wool—Good to choice unwashed Manitoba fleece, 9c to 9½c.

Tallow—No. 1, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c to 3c.

Seneca Root—Firmer at 15c to 16c per pound.

Hay—Prairie, new, $4.50 to $5; baled, $5 per ton.

Cattle—Butchers' cattle are fair to good. Export cattle quoted at 3½c to 4½c; stockers, 2½c to 3½c.

Sheep—Easy at 3 to 3½c off cars here; lambs, 4c to 4½c.

Hogs—None offering. Nominal at 5c. Choice bacon hogs, weighing 150 to 220 lbs, to pay 5c per lb; 250 to 300 lbs, $4.75 to $4.90; heavy hogs, over 300 lbs, $4 to $4.25, as to quality; live weights.

Horses—The demand for horses continues good, and arrivals from western ranges have been liberal during the week. Some American horses have been coming. Prices for best broncho range from $150 to $200 a team.

JOHN ARTHUR'S WARD, OR THE DETECTIVE'S DAUGHTER

By the author of "A Woman's Crime," "The Missing Diamond," etc.

CHAPTER XII.—A ME SAGE FROM THE DEAD.

Less than a week after the events last related, and a family group surrounds the lunch table in the newly-furnished morning room of Oakley.

The fair and fascinating Mrs. Torrance had accomplished the purpose for which she came to Bellair.

Truly had she said, "There is no fool like an old fool," for John Arthur had been an easy victim. He had lost no time with his wooing, and so, a little less than two months from the day the fair widow came to Bellair, saw her mistress of John Arthur's household.

A bridal tour was not to her taste, much to the delight of the bridegroom. So they set about refitting some of the fine old rooms of the mansion, Cora having declared that they were too gloomy to be inhabitable.

As it was to her interest to keep up the deception of frank affection, she had been, during the two months of their honeymoon, a model wife. But the discovery that John Arthur could leave her nothing save his blessing, had now been made, and Cora, who was already weary of her gray-headed dupe, had been for a few days past less careful in her dissembling.

For this reason John Arthur now sat with a moody brow, and watched her smile upon her brother with a feeling of jealous wrath.

The bride had thrown off her badge of mourning, and was very glad to bloom out once more in azure and white and rose—hues which her soul loved.

Opposite sat Miss Arthur, her sallowness carefully enameled over, her head adorned with an astonishing array of false braids and curls and frizzes, jetty in hue to match her eyes, which, so Cora informed Lucian in private, were "awfully beady."

The lady is perusing a paper, which she suduenly threw down, and said, languidly, while she stirred her chocolate carefully. "Should not this be the day on which my new maid arrives?

Miss Arthur, from perusing many novels of the Sir Walter Scott school, had acquired a very stately manner of speech, and, so she flattered herself, a very effective one.

"I don't know why Miss Arthur can want a maid; her toilets are always perfection," remarked Mr. Davlin to the general assembly.

Whereupon, Miss Arthur blushed, giggled, and disclaimed; Mrs. Arthur disappeared, behind a newspaper; and Mr. Arthur emerged from the fog of thought that had enveloped him, to say brusquely:

"Miss Arthur want a maid? what's all this? A French maid in a country house—faugh!"

Miss Arthur gazed across at her brother, and said, loftily, and somewhat unmeaningly:

"It is what I have chosen to do, John." Then to Mr. Davlin, sweetly: It is so hard to dispense with a maid when you have been accustomed to one."

"I suppose so."

"And this one comes so well recommended, you know, by Mrs. Overman and Mrs. Grosvenor. You have heard of these ladies in society, no doubt, Mr. Davlin?"

"Oh, certainly," aloud, "not," aside. "And the name of the maid?" pursued Lucian.

"Her name," referring to the letter, "Celine Leroque—French, I presume."

"No doubt," dryly.

"Stop him, Miss Arthur," interrupted Cora, prettily; "he will certainly ask if she is handsome, if you let him open his mouth again."

Miss Arthur glanced at him suspiciously. "Not having seen her, I could not inform him," she said, coldly.

"Don't believe my sister," said Davlin, quietly as he passed his cup. "Cora, a little more chocolate please. Miss Arthur, I met Mrs. Grosvenor at the seaside, two years ago. Her toilets were the marvel of the day; she protested that all credit was due her maid, who was a whole 'magazine of French art.' I thought this might be the same. I most earnestly hope that it is," pronounced Miss Arthur.

"And I most earnestly hope it isn't," grumbled her brother, who to-day felt vicious for many reasons, and didn't much care what the occasion was, so long as it gave him an excuse for growling.

At this happy stage of affairs the door was opened and the housemaid announced: "An old lady, who says I am to tell you that her name is Hagar, wants to see you, sir," addressing Mr. Arthur.

The master of the house started, and an angry flush settled upon his face. "Send her away. I won't see the old bedlam. Send her away."

The girl bowed and was about to retire, when she was pushed from the doorway with little ceremony, and Nurse Hagar entered. Before the occupants of the room had recovered from their surprise, or found voice to address her, she had crossed the room, and paused before John Arthur. Placing a small bundle upon the table near him, she said:

"Don't think you can order me from your door, John Arthur, when I choose to enter it. I shall never come to you without good reason, and I presume you will think me a welcome messenger when you know my errand."

"Confound you," said the man, angrily, yet with an uneasy look in his eyes "if you must chatter to me, come into the library." He arose and made a step toward the door.

"There is no need," said Hagar, with dignity; "my errand may interest others here besides yourself. I bring a message from the dead."

John Arthur turned ashen pale and trembled violently. All eyes were turned upon the speaker, however, but his agitation was unnoticed save by Hagar.

"Last night," she continued, "a carriage stopped at my door and a woman came in, bringing that bundle in her hands."

She paused, and seemed struggling with her feelings.

"She said," continued Hagar, "that she was requested to come by a dying girl, else she would have written the message given to her. She belonged to a charitable society, and visited the hospital every week." She brought flowers and fruit to one of the patients—a girl who died asking her to write down what is on this card," holding out a bit of white cardboard, "and not to tell the officers of the hospital her true name. She had entered under the name of Martha Gray, and wished to be buried as such. The lady promised; the girl gave her those articles, and the lady kept her word, and brought the message. There is the bundle," in a choking voice, "and here is the card. That is all. Good-by, John Arthur; be happy, if you can. And may God's curse fall upon all who drove her to her doom!"

She gathered her shawl about her shoulders, and, casting a meaning glance at Lucian Davlin, passed from the room and the house.

John Arthur sat with eyes riveted upon the card before him. After a time he turned, and placing it in Davlin's hand, signed to him to read it, and hurriedly left the room.

The hand that had first stricken the young life, placed the evidence that the end had come in the hand that had completed what the first began!

Something of this Lucian Davlin felt, hardened as he was, for he knew, without waiting for the proof, that the true name of the girl who died in the hospital was familiar to them all.

"Read!" ejaculated Cora, impatiently, "or give it to me."

Lucian's eyes had scanned the card, and tossing it across to her, he pushed back his chair and walked to the window. Cora read for the benefit of her bewildered sister-in-law:

Madeline Payne, at St. Mary's Hospital, under name of Martha Gray, died—brain fever—no friends but nurse.

On the opposite side of the card was penciled the full address of old Hagar, and this was all. Scant information, but it was enough.

Cora pounced upon the bundle and opened it. It contained a little purse; a few trinkets, which any of the servants could identify as belonging to Madeline; the cloak she had worn the evening of her flight; and a pocket-handkerchief with her name embroidered in the corner.

Satisfaction beamed in the face Cora turned toward Lucian, and away from Miss Arthur. She was mindful of the proprieties, however, and turning her eyes back upon the lady opposite, she pressed a dainty handkerchief to her countenance, and murmured plaintively:

"How very, very shocking, and sad! Poor Mr. Arthur is quite overcome, and no wonder—that poor, sweet, young girl."

Across Lucian's averted face flitted a smile of sarcasm. How little she knew of the truth, this fair hypocrite, and how unlikely she was ever to know now. If Madeline were dead, of what avail was any effort to break from the olden thraldom—for this is what had been in the mind of the scheming man.

Cora brushed her handkerchief across her eyes and arose languidly. "I must go to Mr. Arthur, poor man," she murmured, shaking out her flounces. "He is terribly shocked, I fear."

Studiously avoiding the necessity of glancing in the direction of Mr. Davlin, she glided from the room.

And so the news fell in Madeline's home, and its inmates were affected no more than this:

With Cora a renewal of tenderness toward "Dear John," and an increased stateliness toward Miss Arthur and the servants. More deference on Miss Arthur's part towards her brother, and less on his part toward her, as the possibility of being obliged to ask a small loan faded away into the past of empty purses and closed up coffers.

Lucian took upon himself the responsibility of visiting the city and calling at St. Mary's, there to be re-assured of the fact that one Martha Gray had died within its walls and been buried.

(To be Continued.)

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

Strange Ideas of Economy, Politeness, Generosity and Gratitude.

The spirit of economy in the Chinese race transcends all that can be imagined. The smallest particle of matter is utilized. The old cast off account book of the merchant is cut into pieces and oiled to serve instead of glass in windows or lanterns. A cooly who has a six hours' march with a heavy burden will return to his point of departure without having broken his fast in order to save the 2 cents his breakfast would have cost away from home. Nothing is more curious than to see them eat, although with their famous chopsticks they do not perform all the wonderful feats generally supposed. Everything is served them in bowls or saucers, and with the chopsticks they raise the pieces of meat or fish to the mouth with sufficient grace. Each one has a bowl of rice, which he holds near his lips, and with the aid of the chopsticks he pushes the contents into his mouth. It is curious to see them pick up with their chopsticks the grains of rice that fall on the ground. The children are taught this art from their earliest years. Nothing must be lost, not even the smallest grain. Here is an example of their politeness: A Chinese arrayed in his most beautiful costume who presented himself at a house disturbed a rat which was enjoying himself in a jar of oil. The rat in his flight overturned the jar upon the visitor, whose dress was ruined. While the unfortunate visitor was still pale with rage his host entered the apartment and after the usual salutation the visitor explained his misadventure: "As I entered your honorable apartment I had the misfortune to alarm your honorable rat, which in taking flight overturned your honorable jar of oil upon my miserable and insignificant clothing, which explains the contemptible condition in which you find me in your honorable presence."

To determine your conduct when a Chinese offers you a present is the most difficult thing in the world. Certain things are not offered to be accepted, and others may not be refused peremptorily. In a general manner nevertheless one may accept, understanding perfectly that the gift must be returned a hundredfold.—St. Louis Republic.

A Reflection.

"A throne," said the boy king, with the gravity becoming his station, "is very much like a bicycle."

"In what respect?" inquired the prime minister.

"Things go easily enough while you're on, but it's hard to dismount gracefully."—Washington Star.

SAVING THE WRECKS.

HOW UNCLE SAM WILL UNDO THE WORK OF SCHLEY'S GUNS.

Perhaps Three of Cervera's Finest Warships Will Yet Fly the American Flag. Methods of Raising Sunken Ships—Chief Constructor Hichborn's Plans.

If West Indian hurricanes do not interfere, Yankee ingenuity and skill will yet save at least a part of the fine squadron with which Admiral Cervera sailed out of Santiago harbor on Sunday, July 3.

A big force of American mechanics, divers and ship repairers have been at work on the wrecks for nearly three weeks. They have plugged up the holes which the guns of Schley's ships punched in the sides of the fleeing enemy, they have pumped out the water which the vengeful and despairing Spaniards let in after all hope was lost, they have undone much of the mischief caused by bursting shells and exploding torpedoes and they are confidently looking forward to the time when at least three of Cervera's battered battleships shall sail into an American port flying the American colors.

With the energy and industry of so many beavers the wrecking crews are working on the dented, heat blistered hulks. Not having an equipment suitable for the enterprise, the government intrusted the work to the Merritt Wrecking company. This is the same concern which was engaged in stripping the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor.

The wrecking company is under contract to receive $800 a day as long as the work continues, but it is to be stopped at any time the government inspectors think best. As an incentive to expeditious work a large bonus will be given for every one of the wrecks which can be raised, patched up and delivered to the government safe in Norfolk harbor. As a tornado might at any time spoil all chances of saving the warships by driving them farther up on the coral reefs where they were beached, no time is being lost.

Captain Frank Sharp, who is in charge of the work for the wrecking company, recently expressed his belief that he could save not only the Cristobal Colon, which was the least injured of any vessel in the fleet, but the Vizcaya and Maria Teresa as well. They would be welcome additions to our navy, for Americans are confident that with Yankee gunners behind the big Spanish rifles as good exhibitions of marksmanship could be shown as that exhibited by Schley's men at Santiago. The hulls of all three vessels will need much repairing, of course, but they are well armored, and the cost of armor plate will make it worth while. Then their engines, which are Clyde made, will be



WRECK OF THE CRISTOBAL COLON.

patched up by American engineers so that they will be almost as good as new. The big guns will need remounting in many cases, but this will be a matter of very little trouble.

Perhaps some of the ships which Dewey sunk in Manila harbor may also be saved. Commodore Philip Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, seems to think so.

If Commodore Hichborn says this can be done, it is a foregone conclusion that it is possible, for the chief constructor of the navy is a man who speaks with the confidence born of a thorough practical acquaintance with the work before him.

The methods of raising sunken ships must vary largely according to existing circumstances, but they may be said broadly to depend upon three factors—first, the depth of water; second, the size and weight of the ship, and, third, the nature and extent of the injuries by which the ship was sunk.

Several methods might be employed for raising vessels. The first operation, in any case, would be to send down divers to make an examination and report their condition. In case the injuries should not be extensive, scows would be moored on each side of the wreck as it lies, with lifting apparatus of sufficient power to raise the immersed weight. The injuries to the exterior of the hull could then be temporarily closed by the divers and chains passed around under the vessel. She could then be raised until the top of the hatch coamings was above water, and the vessel pumped out.

Another method more likely to be used in case of extensive injury would be to sink pontoons or casks, provided with means for attachment to the hull of the sunken craft. A sufficient volume of these must be provided and judiciously located to supply sufficient buoyancy to float the vessel to the surface or as nearly as possible on an even keel. The wreck can then be towed into shallow water and operations for completing the salvage carried on to greater advantage.

Some of the smaller ships of the Manila fleet it would hardly pay to raise, as, for instance, the Marquise del Duero, a small iron gunboat of 500 tons displacement and 23 years old.

This problem of saving the sunken ships of the enemy comes directly before Commodore Hichborn. It is needless to say that just now he is a very busy man. He is peculiarly fitted for the work because of his many years of practical experience. Commodore Hichborn is a native of Charlestown, Mass., and is 59 years old. Perhaps it was his frequent visits to the Charlestown navy yard which influenced him in deciding what his life work should be. At any rate, he began to prepare himself for the navy early in life. After being graduated from the Boston High school he took a special course in ship construction supplementary to five years' tuition as shipwright's apprentice in the navy yard. Then he went to San Francisco, and after two years of service at the Mare Island navy yard he was made master shipwright at the age of 23. Since then his progress has been rapid, and if the Spanish wrecks are to fly our flag he is the man who can put them in shape to do it.

MARK MORRIS.

Helped by His Wife.

"Our friend Miller would have run through his property in a year if it hadn't been for his wife."

"Why, what did she do?"

"She ran through it herself."—Fliegende Blatter.

WAS HIT FOUR TIMES.

How Brigadier General Worth Earned Promotion at San Juan Hill.

When William S. Worth went to Cuba with Shafter's army less than six weeks ago he was a lieutenant colonel in the Thirteenth regular infantry and a whole man. He came back the other day with four bullet holes in his body and found that he had been made a brigadier general. It



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM S. WORTH.

was the heroic bravery displayed by General Worth in leading his command up San Juan hill which gained him his promotion.

As a lieutenant colonel he was not in command when the engagement was opened, but within ten minutes after the ball had begun Colonel Wikoff was killed, and then Lieutenant Colonel Worth took his place. His men had the center of the hill.

Colonel Worth was wounded twice in the right arm early in the engagement. One bullet pierced the arm just above the elbow and the other just below the shoulder. He clutched his sword in his left hand and led his men to the fresh attack. Shortly after this Mauser bullets struck Colonel Worth in the right and left breast. The bullets went clean through the body, leaving the colonel all in a heap and unconscious on the field. Orderly Keller saw him fall and ran to his assistance. Colonel Worth didn't know what had happened until Keller brought him around and told him. He looked dazed for a minute, then he said:

"Keller, just keep me on my feet. I'm behind the line."

While the orderly was bending over his chief a piece of shell struck him in the back, right on top of the cartridge belt, and gouged out a handful of flesh. Keller stuck by his colonel, and after awhile the two were carried off the field together.

General Worth is now recuperating at his quarters on Governors island. It is expected that he will recover. In speaking of the fight he says that in all his experience during the civil war and later during his Indian campaigns he never before saw such an exhibition of bravery.

"Talk about leading them," he says. "Why, an officer had to sprint to keep up with them."

ONE LUCKY CUBAN.

A Youthful Refugee From Santiago Who Is In Clover.

Probably one of the most unique mementos of the Santiago campaign was that recently brought to New York from Cuba by Colonel Charles I. Wilson. The memento is nothing less than a 9-year-old colored boy who has been named "Fourth of July." Colonel Wilson is a member of the famous Manhattan club of New York and was delegated by the club to go to Cuba to present a stand of colors to the Seventy-first regiment. He found the colored boy running around among the American troops with no one to talk to. When the youngster found that the colonel could talk to him in his own language, he staid near him night and day.

After presenting the colors of the regiment Colonel Wilson prepared to return to New York. The boy wanted to accompany his friend, and Colonel Wilson, taking pity upon him, decided to bring him to New York and install him as mascot of the Manhattan club.

Since that happy hour "Fourth of July" has lived in clover. He has been petted



"FOURTH OF JULY."

and dined until his round face fairly shines with joy. According to Colonel Wilson "Fourth of July" has a future. He says:

"I'm going to make a man of this boy. In a few days I'll send him to some relatives of mine who have a place near Jenkintown, Pa., for the summer. Then I'll turn him over to Army Chaplain Devitt, who'll put him in some Roman Catholic institution and give him an education. He's a Roman Catholic, this boy, and a good one. All his relatives are dead. His father and mother died in Santiago just before our troops invested the place. He came out of Santiago with 6,000 other refugees, and when I got to our lines on July 4 he was running around among the troops."

A New Means of Sterilization.

One of the simplest and most thorough methods of sterilizing when it can be used is by means of heat. One of the difficulties in the use of this means is that the articles may be spoiled, especially where the heat is long continued. Baking or placing articles in dry heat for any length of time is not only an unreliable method, but attended with the danger of fire if a degree of heat is sufficiently thorough to sterilize them. Boiling or steaming is objectionable because most things would be rendered useless from the contact with moisture. Experiments have proved that hot oil is one of the best sterilizers known, especially for instruments.

One of our most eminent surgeons has demonstrated the fact that the most complete sterilizing follows the dipping of surgical instruments into boiling olive oil. One may determine the temperature of the oil by a very simple process of dropping bread crumbs into the oil. When they turn brown and crisp, the oil is hot enough for the surgeon's use. This is much more convenient than using the thermometer, which may not always be at hand. The oil may be heated over a spirit lamp, and a few spoonfuls will be sufficient for sterilizing the instruments used in some of the more simple operations.—Exchange.

Ruined the Sale.

A young lady from the city was trying her hand as an amateur saleswoman in a plantation store one morning last week when an old colored woman, gorgeously arrayed in her Sunday clothes, entered the store and, pointing to a bottle of German cologne on one of the highest shelves, asked:

"What dat?"

"That's cologne, auntie."

"Well, I'll take it."

Delighted at having made a sale in such a short time the young lady busied herself in getting down the bottle and dusting it for the customer's inspection, at the same time commenting upon its excellencies with the volubility of an experienced auctioneer.

"I believe, auntie," she continued, "that this is the finest perfume ever manufactured"—

She was brought to a sudden pause, for the old negress had thrown up both hands in horrified protest.

"Stop right dar! Yonse done gib youself away. Fust you said cologne, but now you done let out dat it's puffume, an I don't want it, for puffume nebber holds its scent. I wanted cologne."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Valuable Ware.

At the Saveton sale, in London, a few years ago, a service of old Sevres ware was sold for $5,000. The genuineness of this set was proved by certificates issued to the owners by the French government, writes F. Vizetelly in Godey's. But by far the most valuable service turned out at the Sevres pottery (in 1778) was made for the Czarina Catherine II of Russia and consisted of 745 pieces, which cost $65,630.

The Sevres ware, old or modern, is usually light in color and daintily decorated with flowers or figure subjects tastefully arranged. The porcelain itself, although of good texture, is inferior to that of the English potteries. Decorated pieces generally bear pictorial panels on white ground, surrounded by frames of gilt scrollwork. These, as well as the tableware, are quite in keeping with the national character. Although the Sevres works are still in operation, they are kept busy in copying ancient Chinese and Japanese models instead of increasing their reputation in the manufacture of the wares which made them famous.

Blew Off the Fly.

"I was once speaking at a temperance meeting in Green Bay," says ex-Governor Peck of Milwaukee, "and in the course of my remarks I looked about for some water. A mug had been placed beside me, and how it could have happened at a temperance convention I do not know, but it was a beer mug filled with water. Well, it was a warm day and where there is convention food spread out on a warm day there are likely to be flies.

"There were flies, and one had lighted trustingly on the surface of the water in that mug. I saw him as I lifted it, and I did the most natural and humane thing I could think of—blew him off the water. Well, they cheered for five minutes. And to this day I suppose you can't persuade a Green Bay man that anybody from Milwaukee can drink a glass of water, even at a temperance convention, without first blowing off the foam."

A Real Gentle Horse.

"I want a gentle horse for my wife to drive," said the prospective purchaser. "Can you recommend this one?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the owner. "There is not a safer horse for a lady to be found anywhere, and there is but one thing he's afraid of."

"And what is that?" asked the other.

"He is awfully afraid some one will say 'Whoa!' to him and he won't hear it," replied the conscientious owner.—New York World.

First Requisite.

"Now," said the lawyer, "I cannot take your case unless you tell me the whole truth."

"What shall I tell first?" asked the client, peering through the bars.

"Well, you might let me know just how much money you've got."—Boston Traveler.

A writer in a German periodical states that birds have been seen at a height of 15,000 yards. Their distance was estimated by the time it took them to cross the moon's disk.

The street decoration which takes place so often in St. Petersburg is never completed and frequently not even begun until the night preceding the event to be celebrated.

OUT OF DOOR DRESS.

Boating and Tennis Gowns—Practical but Becoming Millinery.

Linen is not only one of the most delightful materials for warm weather, but it is now dyed in such fashionable tints that it makes most stylish gowns for the river or tennis lawn. The darker blue shades look well corded with white, but bands of white or straw color are used on the paler blues and pinks, or the flat white linen braid, varying from an eighth to half an inch in width, forms a very suitable trimming for linen of any shade.

Serge is always popular, and there are lightweight serges, cool and porous, which are not oppressive on the warmest day, and may be relieved with blouses or vests of india muslin, cambric or anne's relling to impart a summerlike effect. Large collars of fine white cloth are always fashionable on yachting or boating coats, and these may be bound with blue linen, outlined with blue braid or with stitched bands of blue silk.

Chemical cleaning has been brought to such perfection that serges, suit's reilings and such fabrics can be practically made like new at a small expense, and are always useful for river wear, and do not lose shape as do ducks, drills and linens. Tucked blouses, with open fronts and sleeves turned out, are especially pretty in serge or dark linen, and for serge the sleeves may be of creamy cloth and the vest of tucked India muslin or fine cambric.

The boating gowns illustrated are simple in make, cool and comfortable—three important items for river gowns. The sitting figure wears hyacinth blue linen, the skirt plain, the blouse tucked from armhole to edge, defining a pointed point back and front and with pointed chemisette of cream linen. The collar and sleeves are of linen, with lines of blue braid, and there is a square sailor collar at the back.

The center gown is of dark blue serge, with bands of cream white cloth, edged with blue braid, and there is a plastron of cream nun's veiling, worn with a blue tie. There are double collars in the square sailor shape—one white, the other blue—and a white belt, also lined with braid.

Bicycling, golfing and other outdoor sports seem to have directed particular



BOATING GOWNS.

attention to shady hats for summer wear. In no recent season has the complexion been so well shielded. Some of these hats are made with a wide brim of open straw lacework, slightly plaited, so that when on they seem to be waved. Some have soft ruchings of muslin or chiffon at the edge, and many are of washing materials, to go with such dresses, muslin, percale, gingham, whatever it may be; the crown soft and puffed, with a spray of roses under and over the brim. To give such hats the true pajamme aspect they should be tied under the chin with black velvet ribbon.

The "sunbonnet girl" has made her appearance on the beach. A daintily frilled little white affair is the bonnet and it affords friendly protection from sunshine and other too searching glances, when its fair wearer is returning with half dried locks from her morning dip.

Another novelty in bathing headgear is the Tam O'Shanter mackintosh hat, which to some extent replaces the unhandsome old caped of the past. This has a stiff brim, underneath which is a lining gathered full on an elastic cord, which can be pulled down over the hair. The brim helps to prevent sunburn and the underside arrangement serves very well in keeping the hair dry.

The "Rocker" Again in Vogue.

In the days when "gentility" and "genteel"—words which are now almost obsolete—expressed the qualities most esteemed in good society, and when women were always supposed to carry pocket handkerchiefs and fans in their hands when they went out into "company," to rock in a rocking chair during conversation was considered exceedingly bad form. The "rockers" themselves, as they were called by our English cousins, were condemned by the latter as being essentially American, and therefore more or less vulgar. Now, however, the rocking chair is even more popular in England than in America, and people may rock as hard as they like without criticism. In fact, from being rather doubtful articles of furniture, from a fashionable point of view, "American rockers" have a decided vogue on the other side, and no boudoir or bedroom is complete without one. Having no traditions in regard to the "gentility" of rocking as taught in polite society of our own parents and grandparents' times, English people use the chair as it seems obviously intended to be used and rock in it without let or hindrance. This delightful freedom has been adopted by the younger, go as you please generation in America without qualms from their elders, who have now come to believe that rocking chairs were made to rock in, says the New York Tribune.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING.

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

TERRITORIAL AUTONOMY.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Resolution Urging the Speedy Determination of Boundaries Between the Territories and the Provinces—Annexation to Manitoba Depreciated—The Rights of the Dominion Discussed.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Mr. Dill presented a petition from fifty-one residents of Range 11, asking that the Assembly do not grant the prayer of the other petitioners who wanted to be placed in South Qu'Appelle district instead of Wolseley as at present.

Mr. Agnew asked: What answer was received from the Dominion Govt. in reference to the resolution of this House passed at last session re Half-breed scrip?

Mr. Haultain replied that the usual acknowledgement was received.

Mr. Agnew asked: Has any reply been received from the Dominion Government in connection with the resolutions passed by this House at its last session in reference to the extension of the M. & N. W. Railway? If so, what was the nature of the reply?

Mr. Haultain answered that no reply was received other than the usual formal acknowledgement which promised that the resolution would be laid before His Excellency in Council.

Mr. Ross moved first reading of a Bill to amend the Ordinance respecting the Marking and Inspection of Stock and a bill to amend and consolidate the Irrigation Districts Ordinance.

The Bill granting increased power to the town of Lethbridge passed its third reading, only three members voting nay.

Progress was made in committee with several bills. The bill amending the Election, Magistrates and Interpretation Ordinances were reported from committee, as also the bills incorporating the towns of Medicine Hat and Wolseley. The latter bill caused considerable discussion, Dr. Patrick insisting upon full information being given of the population, etc., of the town of Wolseley. Mr. Mowat joined Dr. Patrick and contended that villages should take advantage of the Villages Ordinance and not seek the expensive machinery of Town Municipalities. Finally a motion by Mr. Mowat carried, excluding the town from the operation of the bonus clauses of the Municipal Ordinance. This exclusion had been petitioned for by the residents of Medicine Hat, and is provided in the Medicine Hat bill.

The balance of the sitting was devoted to the Judicature amendments, Mr. Haultain introducing another series of rather important further changes in the Ordinance. One of the more important had to do with the matter of security held by creditors of estates in course of winding up, and provides that in a statement sent in to the administrator or trustee, the creditor shall put a value upon the security he holds, and further the administrator or trustee shall have the option of taking an assignment of the security from the creditor.

At the opening of the sitting a number of notices of questions and bills were given. Mr. McDonald gave notice that he will ask respecting the negotiations with regard to the care of the Deaf and Dumb in the Territories; and Mr. Haultain gave notice of bills to amend among others the Prairie Fires, Public Health, Legal Profession and Schools Ordinances.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

Dr. Patrick gave notice that on Monday next he will move the following resolution:—

"Whereas it is expedient that the boundary lines between the North-West Territories should be finally determined at an early date; and Whereas this Legislature denies the right of the Parliament of Canada to 'increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits' of the North-West Territories without its consent because it claims for the people it represents equal rights with the people of the Provinces in this respect: and Whereas certain areas now comprised within the North-West Territories more properly belong to other Provinces and Territories and should therefore be separated from the North-West Territories. Therefore be it resolved that this Legislature doth consent to such alterations of the limits of the North-West Territories as will separate therefrom those areas lying north of the northern boundaries of British Columbia and Manitoba respectively.

THE SITE OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Bannerman gave notice of a resolution that he will propose, based upon the information given in answer to his questions of Thursday last respecting the legislative accommodations. His proposition is that the legislative buildings are now wholly inadequate, and that, having in view the opening up of Athabasca, new buildings should be erected "at some central site within the Territories, The significant part of Mr. Bannerman's long resolution will be found in its concluding clause.

UNTAXABLE LANDS.

Mr. Neff had the following motion on the paper: To move that an order of this House do issue for a Return showing all correspondence between the North-West and Federal Governments, companies and individuals, with regard to untaxable lands.

Mr. Neff said he had learned that there had been no written communication, but he would formally make the motion to allow the Government to make a statement.

Mr. Ross said that the Territorial Government had brought the question of lands remaining untaxable by reason of certain unfulfilled duties on the part of the companies holding the lands, to the attention of the Department of the Interior, and had received assurance from the Minister that steps would be taken looking to a remedy.

Mr. Ross moved second reading of a bill to amend the Ordinance making regulations respecting Coal Mines. The present law was largely a reprint of the British Columbia law, and was found to be unworkable in many respects. The bill introduced proposed regulations of a character which would be feasible and which could be applied.

MEDICAL ORDINANCE.

Dr. Patrick, in the absence of Dr. Brett, moved second reading of a bill to amend the Medical Ordinance. He said the bill proposed to give certain increased powers to the Territorial College of Physicians and Surgeons. One change proposed was to extend the term of members of the Council from two to four years. The elections were found to be expensive, and the two years' term was found to be too short to allow the members to gain the full benefit of experience which the longer term would afford. In Ontario the term was five years. There was provision that those seeking registration as medical practioners must possess degree or license from a degree or license conferring incorporation, there being no such incorporation in the Territories. An important proposal was to give the College power to admit practitioners from Provinces which admit practitioners of the Territories. He would point out that this might mean a quite important change. At present the Territories admit the practitioners of certain provinces. All the provinces, excepting, he believed, Ontario and British Columbia have reciprocal regulations, and if the proposed power was exercised, the effect would be to exclude Ontario, which we now admit, and admit certain Provinces which we do not now admit. There was a movement on foot to establish a central licensing board for the whole of the Dominion, under which a certificate valid in one province would be recognized in every part of Canada. There were also those who looked forward to the time when the idea would be extended and embrace countries as well as provinces. Another amendment proposed was to provide machinery to enable the use of power already conferred upon the College to expel members for disgraceful or infamous conduct. The latter provisions in the bill were copied from the Manitoba statute. He might say that as a safeguard against the arbitrary exercise of such power, there was provision for appeal to Judges of the Supreme Court. In moving second reading of the bill he said that latitude would be allowed in committee, and he proposed to make use of it himself, to propose amendments and alterations to the provisions.

Mr. Haultain moved second reading of a bill for the promulgation of the consolidated ordinances. The bill is simply a re-enactment of the ordinance passed last session for the same purpose and which had not been put into effect for reasons already discussed.

In committee a further amendment was proposed to the Judicature Ordinance, the intention of which is to cover the cases of banks or others being creditors of insolvent estates, and who hold say notes endorsed by third parties in the nature of collateral security;—this security will be taken into account in settling the standing of the ceditors in relation to the estate.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

Premier Haultain, in reply to D. McDonald, said the negotiations with the Federal Government in regard to settling the question of the maintenance and education of deaf mutes had not made much progress since last year. The position was that the Manitoba Government was not willing to receive the deaf mutes unless an arrangement could be made extending over ten years, as it would be necessary to extend the present buildings, etc. The Federal Government had not yet agreed to this, and that was how matters stood. As financial arrangements between the Federal and Territorial Governments were at present, the Executive did not feel they could incur the heavy expenditure necessary for dealing with the question and must therefore await the decision of the Federal Government.

STATUTE LABOR.

J. H. Ross, in moving the second reading of a bill to amend the Statute Labor Ordinance, said it was not necessary to justify the Ordinance itself. Statute Labor Districts were made compulsory three years ago, and the House had affirmed the principle. It might, however, be interesting to show that the question had advanced beyond the experimental stage. It had been proved to be a success. People had taken kindly to the system in most instances, and everywhere it had been at work more than one year the result was satisfactory. If members would visit the north-west portion of the Territories they would be delighted with what had been done. In North Regina, too, where at first the people had been opposed to the principle there were evidences that the people were now pleased with what had been done. The department was not making fish of one locality and flesh of another, but in every instance where there were the necessary twelve residents on the prescribed area, a Statute Labor district was formed. The formation had been difficult in some instances. It had been difficult to get returning officers and overseers, and such had had to be sent from the department. He was glad, however, to be able so say that now the offices were sought after by the leading men of the districts, who considered the offices as honorable positions. The department was endeavoring to make Statute Labor popular throughout the country, and the smaller public works were being left to the overseers themselves. This had proved successful. Under the old system it had been found that sometimes the cost of inspection was a good deal more than the cost of the work performed. One important point was that the department had endeavored to find water. They had three large machines at work and the result was the establishment of public wells with pumps, and these were placed under the direction of the statute labor overseer. The amendments proposed by the Ordinance were in the line of simplifying the work of the overseers, as regarded the public notices, the annual meetings, the assessment, the collection of taxes and the conduct of the elections. The last was a reference, in case of a dispute, to the minister and not to the judge. It was thought the former, who had had supervision of the organization of the districts, would be a better official for such reference, and it was considered prudent to avoid any liability to expensive litigation.

The bill was read a second time. Other measures were advanced a stage and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9th.

The Fence Bill and the amendments to the Judicature Ordinance were given third reading and the Village Ordinance amendmehts were given second reading. The House went into Committee on the Statute Labor ordinance, when it was agreed to abolish the poll tax levied hitherto. This tax it was asserted merely came out of the pockets of the farmers, as the hired men were the ones who were principally taxed and their tax was paid by the farmer, who usually gave the man a day off to do his work.

This was practically all that was done. The House adjourned after a short session.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10.

The Assembly has held its first Saturday sitting of this session, an indication that it is approaching the close of its labors.

Joseph Bannerman moved that as the present Government buildings were inadequate, more commodious premises should be located at some central point in the Territories. He considered that Regina was not a suitable place, and caused considerable amusement by describing it as an unhealthy place. Almost all the members, including himself, had been sick during the session.

Premier Haultain moved an amendment to the effect that it was inexpedient to build new offices and Assembly hall until the question of the erection of the Territories into a province or provinces had been determined.

Minister Ross seconded, and the amendment carried, only Messrs, Bannerman, Critchley, Lineham and Boucher voting against.

A message from the Administrator, bringing down the supplementary estimates, was received and the estimates placed on the table.

Premier Haultain moved the second reading of a bill to incorporate the Law Society of the Territories. He said that one of the reasons that induced him to bring in the bill was altogether prompted from a public point of view. The discipline of the profession at present threw a great deal of work on the Attorney-General. This had been very forcibly brought to his notice by his having himself quite recently having had to sit four or five days in a court awaiting the hearing of a case in which an advocate had been suspended. He was proud of what he believed was a noble profession, but the question of discipline was an important one from a public point of view, because if an advocate misbehaved himself or kept back money he had collected or improperly used trust moneys, there ought to be a remedy without putting the injured client to the trouble and expense of legal proceedings against the advocate. In small places too it was sometimes invidious for a lawyer to proceed against a confrere. Under the bill the proceedings would be by the benchers of the Law Society. They would throw the onus where it belonged. The honor of the profession might be safely left in a society formed of the profession itself. At the same time the bill did not take away the right of summary proceedings as at present, but it supplied a prosecuting agency. That was a public advantage by relieving the individual from the trouble, annoyance and expense. Another feature in the bill was that it offered reciprocal terms to other provinces. They had no desire in the Territories to emulate British Columbia, which formed itself into a close corporation and made it as difficult as possible for members of bars to be admitted to the bar of that province. Nothing of the sort was done in the present bill which admitted to the Territorial bar any qualified Canadian or British lawyer. All the present members of the Territorial bar would be members of the Society, and from these the benchers would be elected and the judges would be visitors. The executive powers of the Society would be in the benchers. The Society would have to do with the examination of students, with the fees, with the establishment of law libraries which were much wanted, and several other matters all within the limits prescribed by the bill. The bill was read a second time and after some other measures had been advanced a stage the House adjourned.

MONDAY Sept. 12th.

Dr. Patrick moved a resolution to the effect that it was expedient that the boundary lines between the Territories and the other Provinces should be finally determined at an early date. The resolution denied the right of the parliament of Canada to increase, deminish or otherwise alter the limits of the Territories without the consent of the Assembly and admitted that certain parts of the Territories more properly belonged to other provinces or territories, and should therefore be seperated from the Northwest Territories. The resolution concluded by saying that the Assembly consented "to such alteration of the limits of the Territories as would seperate them from those areas lying north of the northern boundries of British Columbia and Manitoba. The honorable member argued that though the Dominion parliament had the power to alter the territory, it did not follow they nad the right any more than the assassin of the Empress of Austria, though he had the power, had the right to stab that royal lady. If any such action were taken as interfering without the consent of the legislature, they had the right to take their grievance to the crown. When ever attempts have been made to act contrary to the wishes of the people, the result had been disastrous, of which the Boston tea party and Riel's first rebellion were cases in point. Sir John Macdonald had advanced as an argument for the extention of Manitoba that the people chiefly effected had expressed a desire for it. The case was stronger in the Territories because they had a representative legislature and made their own laws. Although therefore he denied the right of parliament to change our boundries without our consent, yet that did not deny the right of the Federal parliament to form provinces. His point was that the Territories should act fairly. If they claimed fairness, they should themselves be fair and ought not to wait until Manitoba asked them to waive their claim to what belonged to Manitoba, but should offer to do so.

Mr. S. S. Page seconded. He said that the district he represented fronted on Manitoba, and a great deal of it was settled by the people from that province, who had deliberately removed into the Territories to escape from the burdens imposed by Manitoba. Municipal burdens, railway bonuses, local taxes, etc. Thsy preferred the simple government of the Territories. He thought the Federal Government ought to treat them in the same way as the Imperial government had treated the Dominion or South Africa and Australia were being treated and leave the Territories to work out their own consolidation.

Mr. Wm. Eakin, Saltcoats, as representative of a district that touched Manitoba for 120 miles, said that the people argued that as the Territorial products went east and the supplies came from the east, that therefore prosperity would be by leaps and bounds if we were absorbed by Manitoba, but he thought it would be time enough to consider the question when the discussion arose about the erection of the Territories into a province or provinces.

Mr. Geo. W. Brown maintained that as the Territories had been wise enough to be content with their own peculiar form of government, instead of seeking provincial autonomy, yet that was no reason why they should be treated with a high hand against their own wishes. Why did Manitoba wish to take the part of the Territories? It was that they might draw us under her yoke and ask the Territories to bear what she alone ought to bear. It was but a few years ago that Manitoba would have nothing to do with the Territories, which the province regarded as worth nothing. He objected to the Territories bearing burdens they had nothing to do with contracting.

Premier Haultain said that the Territories had been described as an imperium in imperie, and as a colony within a colony. Referring to Dr. Patrick's distinction between "right" and "power" he said that in the language of acts of parliament, the distinction drawn did not exist. They might question the right, but the right was given by the highest authority in the empire, namely, an Imperial statute. He agreed with most of what had been said during the debate. The right of the Territories must be recognized, and he would do all he could to maintain those rights. At the same time it seemed to him that the resolution did not go directly to the point aimed at. What was wanted to say was that the legislature resented any interference with the Territories except the two portions named. The question was one that affected the whole Territories. They were now a political entity bound together by common interests and geographical and other reasons, and it would be wise to map out a symetrical area to be the home of future provinces. He suggested that the resolution should be sent to a committee of the whole, and a resolution asserting the right of the Territories to remain intact be so framed that it could be agreed unanimously.

Dr. Patrick agreed to this course, and the resolution was committed.

R. O. Ball, of the Toronto Type Foundry, Winnipeg, was in town last Saturday.

Buy the Best Flour

Best Souris Flour will now be sold at prices as low as the poorest flour

CALL AND GET PRICES

....Before ordering your Winter Supply.

R. BOGUE.

How's your Heart?

Death is always due to the heart's failure to keep the blood in circulation.

Nervousness, debility, weakness, loss of flesh are always due to the same cause.

If the heart continually pumps pure, vigorous, vitalized blood into the tissues, daily wasted by work or worry, you can never be sick.

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE

goes to the root of all disease—goes to the heart—strengthens it in 30 minutes, and regulates it—helps it to do its work properly—prevents and cures all heart disorders, nervousness, sleeplessness, female complaints and all other ailments traceable to a weak heart, imperfect circulation, mal-nutrition and poverty of the blood.

If you have palpitation—if you have shortness of breath—if you have a weak or irregular pulse—if you have chilly sensations, faint spells, nightmare—if you do not feel as strong and vigorous as you ought—go to your nearest druggist and get a bottle of DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE. it will strengthen your heart and nerves, give you refreshing sleep, and restore your lost vim, energy and health.

$1.00 a Bottle or 3 Bottles for $2.50

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

Hitchcock and McCulloch,

Bankers and Financial Agents Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.

Five per cent. interest allowed on Deposit accounts.
Current accounts conducted on favorable terms.
Collections solicited. Prompt returns.
Drafts and Cheques bought and sold.
Correspondents:—Bank of Montreal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

W. B. WILLOUGHBY, B.A. LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney, &c. Bellamy Block Moose Jaw Assa.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney, &c., Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

TURNBULL & McCULLOCH. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets. A. R. Turnbull, M.B., C.M. J. W. McCulloch, M.D.

DR. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST Moose Jaw, Assa. Office, Bellamy's Block. Office open July 19th to 23rd and 2nd to 12th each month thereafter.

H. McDOUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. C. LUSK, PHOTOGRAPHER, Open each month from 25th to 31st. Newest and Best styles of Work.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer and Valuator. Manitoba Street. Moose Jaw, Assa.

BRANDON MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

The best equipped shop in this line of business in the Dominion; noted for the superiority of their workmanship and beauty of their designs in Granite and Marble Monuments, Headstones, Mantle Pieces, Cemetry Fencing, Tablets, etc. Their native Granite curling stones and turned columns have received special mention and diploma at Winnipeg Industrial Fair.

Sommerville & Co., Proprietors.

Rosser Ave., Brandon.

House Cleaning

time is here and if you require any....

KALSOMING, PAPER HANGING OR PAINTING

or anything in this line, you should consult the undersigned who make it their business and are now prepared to give attention to all work entrusted to them. Good workmanship at moderate charges.

Jas. Sanders.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

McDonald & Riddell.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE .. STABLES ..

First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Draying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

McDonald & Riddell.

High St., Moose Jaw.

TO RENT!

A large room to let in the McLean Block Apply to J. J. McLean.

STRAY ANIMALS.

The Official List as Advertised in the Last N.W.T. Gazette.

NOTICES OF ESTRAY ANIMALS.

On premises of Wm. Tiffin, Dundurn, mare, dark grey, small, white face, four white legs up to knees and hocks.

On premises of Everitte Ball, Edmonton, gelding, bay, small, from 3 to 5 years old, star on forehead, all legs black.

On premises of Chas. Hill, Fort Qu'Appelle, mare, black, two white fetlocks, branded S (or 5) on shoulder.

On premises of Leon Perrey a Kleezkooski, Indian Head, colt, red, branded E H.

On premises of H.H. Willway, Cotham, Assa., horse, 7 years old, black, white star on forehead, two hind feet and right front foot white, branded 3 on near shoulder.

On premises of George G. Wilson, Carievale, Assa., mare, black, broncho, white star on forehead, both feet on nigh side white, branded on left shoulder.

On premises of P. N. Jeining, Northern, Alberta, horse colt, two years old, bay, slender build, no brand visible.

On premises of W. J. McClure, Innisfail, since May 7, heifer calf, one year old, black, slit in right ear, no brand.

On premises of H. A. Bricker, Didsbury, Alta., pony, chestnut, about 13 hands high, small star on forehead.

On premises of S. H. Graham, Olds, mare, black, about 15 hands high, brand key in circle on left thigh.

On premises of J.C.McKay, Wetaskiwin, mare, black, with white face, branded circle 1 on right shoulder.

On premises of J. B. Gosnell, Carievale, mare, about six years old, black, two left feet white, white star on forehead, branded on left shoulder, weighs about 900 lbs.

On premises of G. Lee, Yorkton, since last fall, cow, red, muley, black nose, short tail, branded C on off shoulder.

On premises of Chas. Taylor, Olds, gelding, grey, branded half circle across left hip.

With band of Chas. Scott. Wolseley, mare, light bay, star on forehead (colt at foot); mare, dark bay with grey hairs mixed all through, star on forehead, tail cut square across, halter on, branded below left hip, JJ with second J inverted.

On premises of Miles McMillan, St. Albert, Alta., pony, sorrel, white face, left hind foot white; horse, sorrel. white face and four white feet, irregular brand on left thigh; horse, aged, black, irregular brands on left jaw, left shoulder, left thigh and right hip.

On premises of Jas. Slemmon, Pasqua, pony mare, bay, three white feet, branded on right shoulder, dragging long rope and picket.

On premises of George Hanson, Lorlie, mare, black, left hind foot white, branded JC on left hip and right shoulder, star on forehead; mare, two years old, bay, white on right hind foot: colt, yearling, bay, star on forehead.

On premises of R. A. Begg, Dunbow, Alta., horse, roan, branded thistle and LW on left shoulder. Can be seen in Hamilton's pasture near cold storage building, Calgary.

NOTICES OF IMPOUNDED ANIMALS.

Impounded on premises of Harvey Wirble, Neudorf, Assa., cow, red, mark burnt in on left side, CCT.

Impounded on premises of John F. Hartlett, Hyde, Assa., gelding, three years old, bay, with black mane and tail.

Impounded on premises of Leslie Cowan, Gainsborough, Assa., mare, two or three years old, brown, white on right hind foot; horse colt, one year old, bay, white star on face, white on left hind foot.

Impounded on premises of Richard Cail, Cailmount, Assa., mare, four years old, dark bay, white spot on forehead, black feet, about 15 or 15½ hands high; pony mare, 4 years old, dark grey, 15 hands high, light head and black points, hair on fetlocks and forelock cut; mare, sorrel, white forehead, white stocking right hind leg, rope on neck, branded JC on right shoulder and v on left hip.

Impounded on premises of Jas. Campbell, Moose Jaw, mare, bay, no brand, two white hind feet, hobble marks on front feet; mare, chestnut, white star on forehead, branded W; gelding, brown, branded H on left hip: gelding, brown, white stripe on face branded H on left hip: mare brown, branded 23 on left ribs and A SE on left shoulder.

Impounded on premises of A.H.Powell, Caron, pony mare, grey, white hind feet, branded S on right hip.

Impounded on premises of Wm. J. Davis, Regina, mare, grey, two white hind feet, indistinct brand on left shoulder; horse, bay, white stripe on face, white hind feet, indistinct brand on left shoulder and left hip.

Impounded on premises of Angus McLeod, Broadview, horse, chestnut, white hind legs, white stripe in face and branded bar T on left shoulder, about 15 hands high.

Impounded on premises of C. Fetherstonhaugh, Qu'Appelle Station, 2 ponies, geldings, aged 6 years, (1 mouse and 1 bay). Mouse coloured, clipped mane and tail, 1 white hind foot, and star on forehead. Bay, branded on right shoulder, 2 white hind feet, and star on forehead.

Impounded on premises of Duncan McLean, Sunnymeade, 14 steers, from 3 to 4 years old. One black, some red, some spotted red and white, others roan. Branded two parallel bars on right hip, L on right side, and X on right shoulder.

Impounded on premises of G. Spencer, Qu'Appelle Station, stallion pony, two years old, black.

Impounded on premises of W. Walkon, Estevan, horse, sorrel, four white feet, branded circle T on left shoulder.

The old story of Prometheus is a parable. Prometheus was on terms of intimacy with the gods. From them he stole fire, and gave it to men. For this sin he was bound to the rocks of Mount Caucassus, and vultures were set upon him. They only ate his liver. This grew again as fast as it was pecked away. Are his sufferings to be imagined?

Take a modern interpretation of the parable. There is no cooking without fire. In cooking and eating the mischief lies. The stomach is overtasked, the bowels become clogged, they cannot dispose of the food that is given them. The impurities back up on the liver. Then come the vultures—the torments of a deseased liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is more than equal to the vultures of dyspepsia and its kindred diseases. There is no more need of suffering from dispepeia than there is of hanging one's self. Sold by all medicine dealers the world over.

TOWN OF MOOSE JAW.

List of Lands to be Sold for Taxes.

LOT.	BLOCK.	TAXES.	COSTS.	TOTAL.	LOT.	BLOCK.	TAXES.	COSTS.	TOTAL.
7	1	1 40	90	2 30	2	93	3 58	90	4 48
8	3	10 06	90	10 96	3	93	3 42	90	4 32
9	3	10 06	90	10 96	4	93	3 42	90	4 32
3	4	1 64	90	2 54	14	93	4 70	90	5 60
8	4	1 64	90	2 54	15	93	24 59	90	25 49
9	4	1 64	90	2 54	16	93	9 30	90	10 20
10	4	1 64	90	2 54	17	93	9 35	90	10 25
A	10	10 92	90	11 82	27	93	61 80	90	62 70
5	10	10 90	90	11 80	28				
6	10	10 92	90	11 82	B	93	6 80	90	7 70
7	10	10 90	90	11 80	s½31	93	3 30	90	4 20
8	10	10 92	90	11 82	35	93	6 80	90	7 70
9	10	10 91	90	11 81	40	95	23 14	90	24 04
10	10	10 92	90	11 82	20	108	4 60	90	5 50
11	10	10 92	90	11 82	21	108	4 60	90	5 50
14	26	3 04	90	3 94	22	108	4 60	90	5 50
15	26	13 80	90	14 70	3	109	7 69	90	8 59
16	26	3 04	90	3 94	9	109	3 42	90	4 32
6	27	22 30	90	23 20	13	109	3 74	90	4 64
8	27	5 66	90	6 56	14	109	3 74	90	4 64
9	27	5 66	90	6 56	17	109	4 40	90	5 30
A	27	5 66	90	6 56	18	109	4 40	90	5 30
10	27	5 66	90	6 56	19	109	4 40	90	5 30
11	27	5 66	90	6 56	20	109	5 30	90	6 20
12	27	16 81	90	17 71	21	109	17 63	90	18 53
10	28	4 08	90	4 98	22	109	12 80	90	13 70
12	29	17 97	90	18 87	26	109	3 90	90	4 80
12	34	35 28	90	36 18	27	109	3 90	90	4 80
17	45	2 24	90	3 14	1	110	12 42	90	13 32
5	61	2 24	90	3 14	2	110	10 50	90	11 40
10	61	18 00	90	18 90	A	110	6 80	90	7 70
1	62	3 32	90	4 22	15	110	6 20	90	7 10
w½2	62	1 32	90	2 22	23	110	72 23	90	74 13
w⅔3	62	1 32	90	2 22	9	111	29 60	90	30 50
e½2	62	4 55	90	5 45	35	111	4 80	90	5 70
6	62	2 64	90	3 54	17	112	3 50	90	4 40
7	62	2 64	90	3 54	18	112	6 50	90	7 40
8	62	2 64	90	3 54	11	113	5 30	90	6 20
9	62	2 64	90	3 54	6	114	1 80	90	2 70
10	62	3 52	90	4 42	13	114	10 75	90	11 65
11	62	1 32	90	2 22	14	114	10 75	90	11 65
12	62	1 24	90	2 14	15	114	20 95	90	21 85
14	62	3 24	90	4 14	16	114	3 50	90	4 40
15	62	3 24	90	4 14	17	114	15 15	90	16 05
16	62	3 24	90	4 14	1	115	2 80	90	3 70
17	62	3 24	90	4 14	10	120	72 00	90	72 90
18	62	3 24	90	4 14	11				
19	62	3 24	90	4 14	1	121	8 00	90	8 90
20	62	3 64	90	4 54	9	121	4 40	90	5 30
1	63	2 86	90	3 76	10	121	7 30	90	8 20
e½2	63	1 50	90	2 40	11	121	11 80	90	12 70
4	63	2 46	90	3 36	12	121	28 80	90	29 70
5	63	2 46	90	3 36	33	122	6 00	90	6 90
6	63	2 46	90	3 36	34	122	6 00	90	6 90
7	63	2 46	90	3 36	1	123	33 60	90	34 50
8	63	2 46	90	3 36	2	123	24 00	90	24 90
9	63	2 46	90	3 36	6	123	52 50	90	53 40
10	63	2 94	90	3 84	7	123	16 00	90	16 90
13	63	2 74	90	3 64	16	123	4 80	90	5 70
14	63	2 74	90	3 64	17	123	23 44	90	24 34
15	63	2 66	90	3 56	31	123	4 80	90	5 70
16	63	2 66	90	3 56	B	123	4 80	90	5 70
17	63	2 66	90	3 56	e½13	124	3 36	90	4 26
w½18	63	1 38	90	2 28	26	124	4 80	90	5 70
3	78	2 20	90	3 10	27	124	4 80	90	5 70
9	78	3 00	90	3 90	28	124	4 80	90	5 70
18	78	14 13	90	15 03	34	124	4 40	90	5 30
33	78	4 24	90	5 14	1				
34	78	4 24	90	5 14	2	125	8 60	90	9 50
8	79	67 18	90	68 08	3	125	3 12	90	4 02
12	91	1 80	90	2 70	4	125	3 12	90	4 02
17	91	8 00	90	8 90	5	125	3 12	90	4 02
18	91	7 20	90	8 10	6	125	3 28	90	4 18
6	92	8 40	90	9 30	24	126	7 20	90	8 10
1	93	3 58	90	4 48	4&5	134	116 00	90	116 90

Notice is hereby given that if the above mentioned arrears of taxes and costs on the above lands are not sooner paid, the same will be offered for sale at the Town Hall, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Moose Jaw, in the district of Assiniboia, North-West Territories of Canada, this thirteenth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

G. B. C. SHARPE,
Secretary-Treasurer Town of Moose Jaw.



E. J. MacKay, Winnipeg, Agent.

It Will Pay You to call On . . .

G. K. Smith,

For . . . Your Eve Troughing.

STRAYED.

Strayed unto the premises of the undersigned, on or about August 25th, one brown pony, aged, rope on neck, nearly blind. H. C. GILMOUR, Moose Jaw, Assa. 9tf.

AGENTS WANTED.

To sell our monuments throughout Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Something new. Secure your territory at once. Big profits. THE METALLIC MONUMENT CO. of Toronto, Limited, 341 Yonge Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received up to Sept. 15th for the purchase of lot 11, block 92 and the dwelling house on same. House is heated by a furnace and has a stone and cement soft water cistren. Storm sash throughout. Those wishing to tender can see through the house by calling at H. McDougall's office. P. N. DORLAND. 9 11.

JNO. BRASS,
Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Subscribed $1,500,000
Capital Paid Up 1,493,300
Rest 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thomson, Esq., ... President.
Hon. E. J. Price, ... Vice-Pres.
E. E. Webb, ... General Manager.
J. G. Billett, ... Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Morden, Man.
Boissevain, Man.	Melita, "
Carberry, "	Moosomin, N.W.T.
Carman, "	Moose Jaw, "
Calgary, N.W.T.	Norwood, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Neepawa, Man.
Glenboro, "	Ottawa, Ont.
Gretna, "	Quebec, Que.
Holland, "	Quebec, (S. Lewis. S.
Hamiota, "	Shelburne, Ont.
Hastings, Ont.	Smith's Fall's Ont.
Indian Head, N.W.T.	Souris, Man.
Lethbridge, "	Toronto, Ont.
Macleod, "	Virden, Man.
Merrickville, Ont.	Wiarton, Ont.
Minnedosa, Man.	Winchester, Ont.
Montreal, Quebec.	Winnipeg, Man.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on saving and special deposits.

Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.

ROBT. S. BARROW, Manager

Fall and Winter .. SUITINGS ..

We have our new fall stock of tweeds and worsteds, trousering and overcoating, and we fell satisfied that it is the most complete and fashionable stock ever brought to the town of Moose Jaw. We have chosen these goods especially for the North-West trade. See our heavy-weight double-woven serges, in black and blue—the best on the market. Come in and see if we have not the best stock you ever seen and the greatest values ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed at

W. N. Mitchell's

. THE . PRESERVING SEASON

The preserving season has commenced. It will pay you to deal with the old reliable. As in former seasons our prices are the lowest in town. Leave your orders at once with J. A. Healey & Co., or at the Klondyke Supply Store.

Thomas Healey.

JUST OPENED TO-DAY.

We have just opened another fresh and well-burnt kiln of the genuine

NORTH-WEST LIME.

Why buy an inferior article when you can get this at prices to suit yout pocket.

Jas. McClelland,
Plain and Ornamental Plasterer.....

Impounded.

Impounded on Aug. 11th, 1898, one sorrel pony mare, left hind foot white, branded 5 on left hip. If not claimed will be sold according to law. A. H. POWELL, Poundkeeper, 14-18-29, Caron.

Impounded.

Impounded on July 30th, 1898, one grey pony mare, bronded S on right hip, two white hind feet. If not claimed will be sold according to law. A. H. POWELL, Poundkeeper, 14-18-29, Caron. 9-11;

IMPOUNDED.

Impounded on Aug. 28th, one light bay horse, no brands, white star on forehead. If not claimed will be sold. JAS. CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper, 22-17-28, Moose Jaw. 10 12

King of the Meadow . .



Hay-Making Time is Here! Harvesting will soon follow and our farmers want the best which is in the end the cheepest. This we are prepared to give them as we handle the "*McCormick*" implements which fill the bill. Our stock of repairs is complete and farmers can obtain any part of any machine by calling at agency on High Street West.

ALEX. WILSON.

IMPROVED FARMS For Sale BY

G. A. MUTTLEBURY

430 Main St., Winnipeg. P.O. Drawer 1067

SE	34	15	24	Rented
S½	24	15	25	To rent
NW 14 and NE	15	15	25	"
N½	18	16	25	"
SE	32	17	25	"
NE	32	18	25	"
NW	16	16	26	"
S½	6	17	26	"
SE	12	18	26	"
NW	16	16	27	Rented
NW	24	16	27	To rent
NE	28	16	27	Rented
NE	36	16	27	To rent
SE	12	17	28	Rented
NW	12	18	28	To rent
SE	24	17	26	Rented

These Farms Have All Been Improved.

Easy terms will be given, both as to time and interest.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Clean Your

FARM WITH M'DONALD'S WEED DESTROYER AND CULTIVATOR

A large number used them last year and they are more than pleased with the result. Call and inspect our 1898 machine.

J. A. McDonald.
Blacksmith.
High St., Moose Jaw.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest -ROUTE- To the -

OLD - COUNTRY!

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.

Laurentian—Allan Line.....Aug. 18
Californian—Allan Line.....Aug. 25
Yorkshire—Dominion Line....Aug. 20
Dominion—Dominion Line....Aug. 27
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line....Aug. 17
Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line..Aug. 24

FROM NEW YORK.

Majestic—White Star Line....Aug. 17
Germanic—White Star Line....Aug. 24
Campania—Cunard Line.....Aug. 20
Servia—Cunard Line.....Aug. 23
Kensington—American and Red Star Line.....Aug. 17
Chester—American and Red Star Line.....Aug. 20

Cabin, $47.50, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards. Intermediate, $34 and upwards. Steerage, $24.50 and upwards.

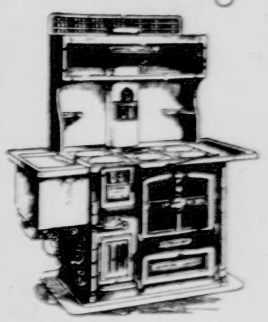
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

W. C. GOODIE, Agent, Moose Jaw.
Or to WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. B., LONDON, ONT. 49tf

Oxford Ranges



We are just unloading a 30-ton car of Oxford Steel Ranges, Base Burners and Air Tight Heaters; a limited number of which were not spoken for. Order early and secure the car load freight rate.

CURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.
Jno. Brass, Agt.

C. P. R.

East via the Lake Routes. Steamers leave Fort William:

Alberta	Every Friday.
Athabasca	Every Sunday.
Manitoba	Every Tuesday.

Connecting trains Moose Jaw 15.15 Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

To the Klondyke direct via Wrangel and Skagway at the cheapest rates.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

Rosalie	Sept. 1
Cottage City	" 2
Tees	" 2
Alki	" 7
City of Seattle	" 8
Topeka	" 12
Amur	" 14
Rosalie	" 15
Garrone	" 15

C.P.R. Connection through from Vancouver to Dawson City in ten days.

Apply to your home agent or to
ROBERT KERR,
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building . . . Material . . .

Moose Jaw 1st May, 1897.

RIOTS AT CANDIA.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL BURNED TO DEATH.

Sailors and Soldiers Surrounded by Enraged Mussulmans—Reinforcements Arrive.

London, Sept. 7.—Sir A. Biliotti, British consul at Canea, who went to Candia on board the British battleship Camperdown, cables to the foreign office saying that the rioting at Candia was caused in the following manner. A British soldier on guard at the tax office was suddenly stabbed in the back and dropped his rifle, which exploded, killing a Mussulmans. The firing then became general, and a party of twenty British blue jackets, from the British torpedo gunboat Hazard, almost were annihilated before the sailors could reach their boat. In addition, a detachment of forty-five British soldiers were driven from their quarters near the telegraph station and many were wounded. The total casualties, so far as known, are twenty killed and fifty wounded. The fate of the Christians in other towns is uncertain, but it is feared that only those who succeeded in obtaining refuge in the courthouse have been saved. The British vice-consul, Mr. Galocherino, was burned to death in his house.

Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 7.—The British battleship Camperdown, having on board Sir A. Biliotti, British consul at Canea, has arrived here. Several other warships have also reached this port, reinforcements of blue jackets have been landed, and early restoration of quiet is expected. The fires have been extinguished, but during the rioting, the British and German consulates were burned. The custom house, barracks and courthouse were saved. Quiet is being rapidly restored.

THE LATEST DETAILS.

London, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Standard, who is on board the Camperdown, says: "Edhim Pasha, the governor, has just arrived (late Wednesday afternoon) on board the Camperdown, Captain Hughes Hallett, who spoke to him, saw no necessity for using diplomatic language, and told him plainly, in strong terms, that as governor, he would be held responsible in the event of any further disturbance.

"Edhim Pasha asserted that he was powerless to control the mob; but his sincerity seems very doubtful, seeing that he had over 4,000 Turkish troops under his orders.

"A message just signalled from the town, reports that the guard of eight British soldiers, who, with about thirty Christians, took refuge in the Greek cathedral, are quite safe under the protection of the Turkish troops. Yesterday the chiefs of the Christian community offered Colonel Reid their assistance; but he declined to accept it. The sea is rough and landing is difficult. Indeed, it is impossible to get through the harbor, which is held by a mob. Marines, however, are being landed in small detachments and are hastening to reinforce the British camp. Outside the cordon the Christians are assembling in thousands. They threaten to rush to the town, and avenge the fate of their co-religionists.

London, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Standard on the Camperdown, supplementing his earlier dispatch by one dated at 3.50 p. m., Wednesday, says: "Italian and French troops are being landed from the Italian flagship at a place beyond the Turkish outposts, and will march to the town.

"Yielding to the strongly worded representation of the British senior naval officer, Edhim Pasha has finally found himself able to send the Christians from Candia to the seabeach under escort, where they were embarked in shore boats. They are now coming on board the Camperdown. Most of the refugees are women or children, and some of them are wounded.

"Everything testifies to the gallantry of Colonel Reid and his troops yesterday. They held their positions near the customs house for five hours under a terrific fire from the windows and ramparts in the neighborhood, and succeeded in rescuing their wounded, and recovering the bodies of the killed.

ST. LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.

The Recovery of Bodies From the Bridge Disaster.

Cornwall, Sept. 11.—Yesterday the St Lawrence gave up several more victims of the O. & N. bridge catastrophe. Twelve in all have so far been recovered. In all six bodies were found yesterday, and all were picked up in Canadian waters from the foot of Cornwall island to St. Regis. The body of W. J. Cubby was brought to Cornwall Saturday morning. His remains were in bad shape, and were recognized principally by his clothes, watch and ring. His young wife, nee Miss Bertha MacDonald, of Cornwall was terribly griefstricken. The remains were interred yesterday afternoon in Woodland cemetery.

The remains of W. J. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, another foreman, were also found, and were taken by Mrs. Johnson and other relatives to Windsor, Vermont, today. Daniel Hughes' remains were shipped to his home in Cleveland, Ohio. Patrick Murphy, to Toronto, John Clause, to Caughnawaga; Robert Martin to Montreal, and Frank Lavigne to Ogdensburg, N. Y. The remains of Cyril Campbell and Thomas Birmingham were interred this morning in St. Columbia's cemetery and those of William Shermann, William Saunders and R. L. Dysart in Woodland cemetery.

Another Bridge Accident.

New York, Sept. 7.—A gust of wind that preceded a thunder storm at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon blew down the heavy iron superstructure of a new pier at the foot of West 12th street, killing Samuel Patterson and James Leonard, and injuring ten others. There were ninety men at work on the iron superstructure when the pier fell in on them.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Vancouver Is Progressing—Treasure Ship Arrives—The Chinese Must Go—Mining Is Brisk.

Vancouver, Sept. 6.—Vancouver is progressing on all sides. The lumber mills are very active. During the month of August nearly 70,000 tons of coal were shipped from Vancouver Island collieries to the United States. During August 206 vessels cleared and 221 entered at Vancouver and 223 entered and 214 cleared at Victoria. Building and other improvements in Vancouver are increasing. Several new stone and brick blocks were commenced during the past week, and before the end of September several miles of new block paved streets will be laid and double street car lines placed where only single lines have been.

Mining matters are as brisk as ever. A Rossland dispatch says the deal for a sale of the Lily May mine to an English-Canadian company has been concluded. The basis of sale was $10,000 cash and 70,000 one pound shares in the English-Canadian company, which is equivalent to $360,000 in cash and stock for their property. Besides the Lily May the company has acquired twenty-four other properties.

Mr. H. E. Croasdaile, of the Hall's mines smelter, has under option the Monument, Monument No. 2 and Monument No. 3, mineral claims at head of the south fork of Lemon Creek, in Nelson mining division. The option is for the sum of $90,000 for the group.

Mining men who returned recently form Similkameen district are most enthusiastic concerning the huge deposits of copper there. It is stated that the whole of Copper mountain is a huge deposit of copper. The mineral belt can be traced for miles and is several miles wide.

The work of putting up mills for the Ymir, Rico and Dundee mines has furnished employment to every man seeking work in camp. Every team in town is employed. Machinery has arrived for the Porto Rico mine and mill. This property is one of the best in camp and is owned by the Canadian Exploration company.

From Boundary district comes the news that the C. P. R. surveyors are still engaged running trial lines to one or other of the mining camps of the district. It is understood that efforts are being made to find a suitable grade for a branch line leaving the main line at the summit of the divide between Boundary Creek and the North Fork of Kettle River, and running through Summit, Greenwood, Wellington and Central camps.

Victoria, Sept. 6.—Much interest is created here by the outspoken utterances at yesterday's Labor Day celebration in Nanaimo, the centre of the coal mining industry, by Hon. Attorney-General Martin, that the full penalty of the law would be inflicted for the employment of Chinese under ground, even upon Mr. Dunsmuir himself. Mr. Martin added that he hoped in a short time that announcements would be made that the government were taking action, which will go to the root of the Chinese laboring questions. Nanaimo is strongly anti-Chinese and the declaration of the new government was hailed with enthusiasm by the hundreds present.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—The steamer Portland has arrived from St. Michaels with treasure estimated at from one million and a half to two million dollars. The steamer brought down a large number of passengers, most of whom are carpenters who had been employed at St. Michaels putting together several boats. There was also thirty-five miners on board. Nearly all being well supplied with gold dust and nuggets.

Vancouver, Sept. 6.—Further confirmation of the stories of distress among prospectors stranded in the Copper River country has been brought by passengers on the City of Seattle arriving here from the north. All the men from that country are unanimous in advising everybody to keep away from it. Morton Ramsell, of Cook's Inlet, said that the total value of gold dust he had seen during his stay in the country was about 45 cents. There are still a vast number of miners hurrying out over the Glacier and unless something is done to aid them many lives will be sacrificed for the majority are penniless and without food.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Captain John McGafferty, ex-collector of customs for Alaska and a mining engineer by profession, has arrived here from Dawson City. His summing up of his experience is that the gold placer diggings of Alaska are shortlived and that there are no true fissure veins in that territory, because the country is too much broken up and because the geological indications are such as to warrant the conviction that there is no gold bearing quartz in the place. Large broken "deposits" of gold or bonanzas may be found there, but they will be of the nature of pockets and will not last.

Hot Weather in London.

London, Sept. 11.—Tropical weather continues here and on the continent. The thermometer in London on Thursday last registered 90 degrees, which is the record for this summer, while the returns of the past thirty years do not show any previous record above 87 for the month of September. The whole of Great Britain continues to be without rain, and the almost unbreathable atmosphere of London is intensified by a sultry, white mist, which is so thick on the Thames that steamboats had to stop running. There have been innumerable cases of sunstroke and apoplexy, and the iron works at Birmingham and the Black Country have closed on account of the heat. Fires are occurring among the trees and grass on the commons.

EMPRESS ASSASSINATED

Further Details of the Anarchists' Plot.

Geneva, Sept. 10.—Luccesi, the assassin of the empress, said that he came to kill the Duc d'Orleans. He said he committed the crime for the sake of the example. He has been an anarchist since he was thirteen years old. He said if all anarchists would do their duty as he had done, there would be no bourgeois society. He used a file, which cannot be found.

THE NEWS IN VIENNA.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination became known here shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon. It spread like lightning. The streets were suddenly filled with people, many becoming impassable for vehicles. Extra editions were issued by all the papers. Many Viennese considered the report incredible until the semi-official Wiener-Abendpost appeared, confirming the statements of the other papers. All the papers accompanied the announcement with warm tributes to the empress. They were eagerly snatched from the hands of the sellers and read aloud to groups of citizens. An indescribable grief overpowers the people. The performances at the Court theatre and the Jubilee exhibition have been cancelled.

AFTER THE MURDER.

Geneva, Sept. 10.—The stretcher on which the empress was carried to the hotel, was hastily improvised with carpets and sail cloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned, and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. All efforts to revive Her Majesty were unavailing, and she expired at 3 o'clock. The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file. After striking the blow he ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the square Cais des Alpes, but, before reaching it, he was seized by two cabmen, who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station. The prisoner made no resistance, he even sang as walked along, saying: "I did it," and "She must be dead." At the police station he declared that he was a "starving anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich." Later when taken to the court house and interrogated by a magistrate in the presence of three members of the local government and the police officers, he pretended not know French and refused to answer questions. The police on searching him found a document showing his name to be Luigi Lauchani, born in Paris, in 1873, and an Italian soldier. The assassin, while being interrogated by the magistrate, said he came to the Duc d'Orleans, but the latter had already left.

THE MURDERER'S MOVEMENTS.

Lauchani followed the duke to Evrian, about 25 miles northeast of Geneva, on the lake, where he was again unsuccessful. He then returned to Geneva and learned from the papers of the presence of the Austrian empress. Yesterday he dogged her footsteps, but found no opportunity to carry out his purpose, though he watched the Hotel Beaurivage all day.

THE DEED.

This afternoon about half-past one he said he saw the valet of the empress leaving the hotel and going towards the landing. He inferred from this that the empress was going to the steamboat and he hid behind a tree on the quay, with the file in his right sleeve. In a few minutes the empress, accompanied by her lady of honor, appeared, and the assassin struck the file home.

THE BEREAVED EMPEROR.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna yesterday from the army manoeuvres in the south of Hungary, and should have gone to-morrow to attend the manoeuvres in North Hungary, but instead he charged Staff-Major Beck to replace him. The emperor remains at Schoenbrunn, and goes to-morrow to the railroad station to meet his younger daughter, who is hurrying there to console her grief-stricken father. Every one sympathizes in the terrible misfortune which has befallen the monarch, who seems to be chosen by destiny to suffer the direct misfortunes, which have reached their crowning height in the year of his jubilee. But those who know him are persuaded that his deep religious feeling and sense of duty will sustain him. The Countess Sztaray, one of the empress's ladies in waiting, telegraphed the full news to Adjutant-General Count Parr, who received the message about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and upon him fell the painful task of informing the emperor. When Count Parr informed the emperor of the murder his majesty was wholly overcome. He sank to the ground groaning, and cried: "Am I not to be spared any pain or grief in this world."

Late this evening the emperor sail to the lord chamberlain. Prince Lichtenstein: "It is incomprehensible that any one should lay hands upon a woman, who, throughout her life, has done nothing but good actions."

FRENCH POLICE THEORY.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The police believe the murder the result of Italian Anarchist plots, and the assassin is identical with one Luccessi, who is wanted by the Boulogne police as a dangerous Anarchist. The man known as Launcheni was implicated in the recent troubles at Milan, where Luccessi was present at a meeting of Italian Anarchists when seven were selected, including Luccessi, to assassinate the principal European sovereigns, including the king of Italy. A French detective, who was present at the meeting in disguise, warned the French foreign office, which communicated its information to the Italian government. As a result King Humbert was carefully guarded, as was also M. Faure. About a week ago a meeting of the same band was held at Zurich, and those who had been selected at the previous meeting were accused of cowardice. Thereupon Luccessi said: "I will show that I am no coward. I will kill some one." He then left Zurich, proceeding to Basle.

VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

London, Sept. 11.— Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales telegraphed their condolences Emperor Francis Joseph last evening. The court circular to-day says "The Queen received last evening with feelings of the utmost consternation the startling news of the terrible crime. The Queen mourns profoundly the loss of her imperial majesty, with whom she had been on terms of friendship for many years. She feels likewise most deeply for the honored and bereaved emperor, who has experienced so many trials during his and beneficial reign."

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Empress Elizabeth was about returning to Caux, France, when she was murdered. Her suite had preceded her by train, leaving with her only her maid of honor, Baroness Von Reahschild, and a man servant. The officials who visited the hotel to affix their seals upon the baggage, according to the strict law in force, found that the empress's luggage had accompanied the suite. The last words of the empress were addressed to the attendants on the steamer. Recovering consciousness for the moment she feebly asked what had happened.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—The plans for the funeral of the late Empress Elizabeth, who was assassinated by an anarchist yesterday at Geneva, contemplate bringing the remains to Vienna Thursday, lying in state on Friday and the obsequies of interment on Saturday. Every flag is the city is at half-mast to-day and the theatres, races and other amusements are suspended indefinitely. All the arch-dukes and Arch-Duchess Maria Valeira arrived at Schoonbrunn. It was reported last evening that Emperor Francis Joseph had gone to Geneva by special train, but this was an error. At noon to-day he had not yet left Schoonbrunn. The Crown Prince Stephanie, who has been staying at Damstadt, has been summoned.

THE EMPEROR CALM.

The emperor's fortitude is the topic of universal admiration. He is bearing up manfully, despite the terrible shock which, in view of his age, had inspired the gravest apprehensions. Although at first stunned and then slightly hysterical, he soon regained his self control, and displayed remarkable calmness. Occasionally, however, completely overpowered by his grief, he moaned piteously, repeatedly sobbing the name of the empress. He managed to sleep several hours last night, and said this morning he felt comparatively well, discouraging the attempts of his attendants to display solicitude for his health.

CRAZED BY GRIEF.

The shock of the news crazed one of the court servants, who rushed from the palace to Buryplatz shrieking: "Where is the murderer of our empress?"

Dispatches of condolence are arriving at the palace from all parts of the world, testifying to profound horror and sympathy. Among them are messages from President McKinley, Emperor William and nearly all the European sovereigns.

THE NATION'S GRIEF.

Budapest, Sept. 11.—Both houses of the Hungarian diet met to-day in extraordinary session. Long before the magnates and deputies arrived the legislative palace was surrounded by immense concourses of sorrowing people. A band of 500 students carrying draped banners, crowded the roads leading to the unterhaus. The presidents of the chamber expressed the nation's sorrow and condolence and in both houses motions befitting the occasion were adopted. A royal decree issued to-day suspends the Hungarian military manoeuvres.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—The court will go into mourning for six months.

OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 11.— The federal council met this morning, and sent the following telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph: "The Swiss federal council has the honor to express to Your Majesty its profoundest grief and deepest indignation at the horrible crime to which Her Majesty, Empress Elizabeth, has fallen victim. Our pain and indignation are all the greater owing to the foul crime having been committed on Swiss territory, where suffering, as on previous occasions, she had every hope of finding relief. The council has to assure Your Majesty at the same time of its own warmest sympathy, and that of the whole Swiss people in the irreparable loss. Your Majesty, the imperial house and the peoples of Hungary have suffered through your exalted lady's death."

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

As yet the authorities have found no confirmation of the report that the murder was the result of an anarchist conspiracy, but a dozen persons with whom the assassin associated, have been arrested for examination.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—The Chinamen here celebrated Labor Day, by a banquet, the feature of which was soup made from an ass's leg received from China.

Pembroke, Sept. 6.—Mgr. Lorraine, the newly appointed Bishop of the diocese of Pontiac, will be installed on Sept. 22. Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, will preside and Mgr. O'Connor of Peterboro and Bishop Emard of Valleyfield will preach.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—Flags on the Allan line vessels were flying half mast yesterday on account of the death of Capt. A. C. Whyte, of the Tunanian, and Ralph R. Hughes, of the Assyrian. Whyte died at Grosse Island quarantine yesterday. Hughes died on the way across.

Nicolet, Que., Sept. 6.—During the violent storm which passed over here this morning the iron superstructure put up to support the metallic roof of the new cathedral was torn down and destroyed. Loss $5,000.

Woodstock, Sept. 6.—R. L. Middleton, the alleged railway swindler and bigamist, was in police court today and was committed for trial on Sept. 20 on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences and of bigamy.

Peterboro, Sept. 6.—John Wylie, of Ashburnham, aged 67, was struck and instantly killed by the Grand Trunk express near Keen this afternoon. Wylie was walking on the the track.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 6.—Labor Day was generally observed here as a holiday.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the senate and board of Knox college yesterday J. E. MacFadden, B. D., was formally appointed to the chair of Old Testament literature and exegesis.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—The Erskine Presbyterian church has extended a call to Rev. W. J. Clark, of London.

Montreal, Sept. 7.—The Dominion government has declined the offer made by the Elder Dempster Steamship company to carry mail matter free from Montreal to Bristol.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The government have received a memorial from the National Temperance Federation of Great Britain asking that stringent measures be adopted to control the liquor traffic in Yukon and other western Canadian gold fields.

Hamilton, Sept. 7.—Representative bodies of nearly 200 Canadians attending the fifteenth annual conclave here of the Great Prior of Canada. They were welcomed by Mayor Colquhoun and the Sovereign Great Priory then proceeded with business.

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—The first of several steamers that will bring cargoes of sugar here for the British Columbia refinery has arrived in port. She is the Lombard, a vessel of 2,000 tons, owned by the Lombard Steamship Co. She had on board 2,900 tons of sugar, and came from Java direct.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—Enquiry at the three provincial railway offices on Wednesday elicited the information that the weather had been so wet during the past few days that no stacking or threshing of any account has yet been done. The grain is still in stook and the days have not been sufficiently warm to tempt farmers to stack.

Guelph, Sept. 6.—John Craig, M.P.P. for East Wellington, who has been ill for some months and could not attend the late session of the legislature died tonight. The vacancy thus created will open the way for the re-entrance into the legislature of Hon. J. M. Gibson, who was defeated in Hamilton in the general elections. Mr. Craig was a Liberal and was returned by 157 majority.

STARVATION AFTER 1931.

President of the British Association Says the Supply of Wheat Cannot Keep Up With the Demand.

London, Sept. 8.—Sir Wm. Crooks, president of the British association, delivered the inaugural address at the annual congress of that body at Bristol to-day. He reviewed the sources of the present and possible wheat supply, and argued that by the most favorable calculation the supply could not keep pace with the world's needs beyond the year 1931, but starvation might be averted through the laboratory of the problem of the fixation if the supply of nitrogen contained in the atmosphere was solved. He estimated that the fixed nitrogen of the value of 16,000,000 pounds was wasted annually by dumping the sewage of towns into the ocean, while the store in the atmosphere was unlimited.

The problem was how to utilize it. If these stores of fixed nitrogen were applied to the soil they would raise the average wheat crop per acre from 12.7 to 20 bushels, enabling the supply to meet the demand.

Sir William was of the opinion that the solution of the problem would be the burning of the nitrogen in the air by a powerful electric current. Such a current might be obtained by utilizing Niagara Falls and the fixed nitrogen thereby produced would cost £5 per ton.

Destructive Storm.

Tonawanda, Pa., Sept. 7.—A storm of almost cyclonic proportions passed over this section of the state during the night, doing great damage. Three men are reported to have been killed.

Biting Finger Nails.

The chief finger nail chewers of the world are the French, and it was recently stated upon reliable authority that nearly two-thirds of French school children are addicted to the habit.

Even for grown people there is hardly any habit, aside from the confirmed abuse of narcotics, more difficult to overcome than the habit of biting the finger nails. It requires a strong mental effort and constant vigilance to do this, for once a person has become thoroughly addicted to the habit he does it unconsciously, and is only reminded that he is marring himself when he gets one of his nails gnawed down to the quick. All manner of remedies have been advanced for the cure of the finger nail biting habit, including the placing of injurious and bitter compositions on the ends of the fingers, but none of the remedies amounts to much.

The only way to stop biting the finger nails is to stop. The Americans are next to the French in the finger nail biting habit, probably because the Americans, as a whole, are an exceedingly nervous people. A man who accomplishes his determination to knock off biting his finger nails may, by incessant manicuring, get them to look fairly well within a year or so, but finger nail biting, if long persisted in, ruins the shape of the ends of the fingers, and the nails can never be brought to look as well as those of the persons who permit their nails to grow as they were intended to grow.—Washington Star.

As It Will Be Told.

Spanish Granddad (30 years hence)—And in that fight at Santiago, my children, every noble Spaniard met his fate.

Little One—Was not one saved, grandpa?

Spanish Granddad—Not a man was left to cable the tale!—Philadelphia North American.

Which Was It?

Hewitt—"Me." is the abbreviation for Maine, isn't it?

Jewett—Yes. Why do you ask?

Hewitt—A girl wrote to me saying, "Remember me," and I don't know whether she meant for me to remember her or the Maine.—New York World.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tuesday, Sept. 10th.

Canada has a surplus of $1,573,861.

New C. P. R. shops are to be built at Calgary.

Marchand's expedition has arrived at Fashoda.

Falcon Island, in the Pacific, has disappeared.

Winnipeg's new hay market will be on Higgin's avenue.

Toronto voted $5,000 to the Yukon-Minister fire sufferers.

Winnipeg voted $500 to the Yukon-Minister fire relief fund.

Admiral Dewey considers the situation at Manila to be critical.

A nugget of gold valued at $21,000 was found in West Australia.

Hamilton voted $500 to the relief of New Westminster fire sufferers.

The Northwest assembly discussed the question of territorial autonomy.

Alberta Joe, a Montreal dog, won the field trials championship of America.

Eleven bodies have been recovered from the burnt ruins of Jerome, Arizona.

The murderer of Empress Elizabeth is thought to be Luchine, well known in London.

Over 74,000 acres of land have been homesteaded and purchased in the Swan River district.

The election petition against Charles Calder, Conservative, in South Ontario, is proceeding.

The lives of the governor and other officials of Barbadoes were threatened by parties unknown.

The petition against the election of W. H. Hayle, Conservative, in North Ontario, is dropped.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain denies certain statements attributed to him by a New York newspaper.

Monday, Sept. 12.

Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

Hall Caine arrived at New York.

Le Patrie of Montreal is opposed to prohibition.

Jerome, Arizona, was destroyed by fire—three lives lost.

Russland ore shipments aggregated 3,174 tons last week.

Four persons were killed by an explosion at Philadelphia.

The government of Antigua voted $50,000 to relieve distress.

A Brandon man is charged with attempting to shoot his wife.

The Czar's peace message is regarded with scepticism in London.

The Dreyfus case will be referred to six prominent French jurists.

A heavy snow fall is reported in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.

Several deaths from yellow fever occurred in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Mr. Coste reports favorably on navigation from Teslin Lake to Fort Selkirk.

G. W. Bemister, a C. P. R. brakeman, had his leg cut off by the cars at Laviolette.

The announcement of the Anglo-German agreement caused great excitement in Berlin.

Two prominent Chicago journalists were drowned in the St. John's river, Quebec.

The Locomotive Firemen's convention opens at Toronto today.

Ex-empress Elizabeth of Austria was murdered by an Anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Chamberlain will likely visit Ottawa in connection with the Pacific cable scheme.

A man and woman were arrested at Three Rivers in connection with the Napanee bank robbery.

New Westminster, B. C., is almost completely destroyed by fire. Several lives are lost. Property loss $1,000,000.

Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Earl of Winchilsea is dead.

Li Hung Chang has been cleansed from office.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain arrived at New York.

The Khalifa has 2,000 men with him in his flight.

Toronto is crowded with visitors to the exhibition.

Toronto Board of Trade will banquet Lord Herschell.

Jamaicans are agitating for admission into the Dominion.

The railway rate war is said to be practically settled.

Sir John de Villiers will likely be premier of Cape Colony.

The French government have decided to revise the Dreyfus case.

Alberni, B. C., is threatened with destruction from a bush fire.

Two men were killed and ten injured by the fall of a bridge in New York.

René St. Luc was killed by a threshing machine near St. Jean Baptiste.

The body of A. M. Sprague, of Revelstoke, was found in the Columbia River.

Sir Herbert Kitchener estimates the Dervishes killed at Omdurman at over 11,000.

Governor Cameron has been granted leave of absence on account of ill health.

The Methodist general conference took no action on the question of admitting women.

Twenty British sailors and soldiers were killed at Candia. Quiet has been restored.

General Alger, U. S. secretary of war, says the soldiers in U. S. camps died of homesickness.

R. M. Johnston, the professional writer, arrived in Winnipeg en route to Fort Portage.

Argument of the constable vote question is in progress at Toronto in the court of appeal.

The government decides to remit the death penalty in the case of Hammond, convicted of wife murder.

Li Hung Chang Dismissed.

Pekin, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed this was done in accordance with the demand which, it is rumored, the British minister here was instructed to make on account of the alleged general partiality of the great Chinaman to Russia, culminating in Great Britain being deprived of the contract for the Pekin-Hankow railway.

Canadian Fast Line.

London, Sept. 6.—Star cable—Plans for a short steamship route between Milford Haven, Wales, and Pospebiac, Que., are progressing. The Canadian Steamship company, working in conjunction with the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway company, have announced that, pending the completion of a line of 21-knot steamers of the first class, steamships of somewhat less power have been chartered with which to make the journey between Milford Haven and Pospebiac in a little over four days. The railway company is completing docks at Pospebiac for the largest ocean steamers, and the Great Western railway, of England, is arranging for a special express service to London.

THE MOOSE JAW TIMES.

MOOSE JAW, N.W.T.

APHORISMS.

What we are is much more to us than what we do.—George Herbert.

Be a whole man at everything; whole man at study, in work, in play.—Joseph Gurney.

Economy is half the battle of life. It is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.—Spurgeon.

I have always been a quarter of an hour before my time and it has made a man of me.—Nelson

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Great Crowds Visit the City—Large Gate Receipts.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—The hotels in the town are jammed, one and all, yet a further great influx of visitors is expected today, and a very large proportion of the visitors are Americans, many from the western states. Not a few visitors had to walk the streets all night. Besides the regular trains yesterday, there were thirty to forty incoming and outgoing trains. Both lines have all they can do. In the morning there was a terrific jam at the Union station caused by the influx of passengers. The crowd is likely to be over by Friday. So far no more than trifling accidents have resulted from the jams.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—The earnings of the street railway last week over the corresponding week of last year amount to the high figure of $7,922, affording an idea of the extraordinary number of visitors in the city. The exhibition itself shows an increase of $5,500 in gate and grand stand receipts as compared with a corresponding period last year.

The Only Way It Could Happen.



Merry Moods—Talk about yer wonderful divin, I staid under water t'ree hours de udder day.

Bilious Bludso (skeptically)—Huh! D'ye t'ink I'm easy? Where did dis happen?

Merry Moods—Right down yonder by de tracks. I fell asleep under dat water tank.—Up to Date.

NO PAIN. NO GRIPE.

Laxa Liver Pills a Perfect Cure for Constipation.

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen—I am pleased to testify to the great benefit I have received from the use of Laxa Liver Pills. I was very much constipated and felt great distress after eating.

Your Laxa Liver Pills regulated my stomach and restored my entire system to healthy action. The effect of these pills is most natural and effective, free from any griping or pain. They cause not the least inconvenience. My advice to all who may see this is to try them, for I know they are good.

(Signed) JOHN DOHERTY,
25 North Street,
St. John, N.B.

Does it Pay to Get an

ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR?

With an Alexandra Cream Separator 10 cows will make 12 lbs more butter in a week than with any system of "setting" milk, as hundreds of our customers can and will testify. Twelve lbs. butter per week at 15 cents (average price) for 42 weeks is $75.60—the price of a separator suitable for 12 or 14 cows. Hence in one year the separator will SAVE its cost, and you have a machine good for ten years with ordinary care. In addition to this you save labor, make a quality of butter that will command a higher price, and have skimmed milk with the natural heat in it to feed calves. "There is money in calves."

For herds over 20 buy "The Melotte," the best disc machine made, cleanest skimmer and easiest to turn of all large capacity Cream Separators. For particulars apply to

R. A. LISTER & CO., LTD.

232, 234 King St., Winnipeg.

Or local agents.

SHALL IT BE

WAR OR PEACE?

MAKE for Peace

(in the household)

BY USING

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER

The Dyson Gibson Co.

Try our HEALTH COFFEE.

MADRID IN WARTIME

A STARVING POPULACE ADDS TO THE TERRORS OF SPAIN'S CAPITAL.

How Mobs Are Dispersed and Bread Rioters Cleared From the Plazas—The Civil Guards Do the Work—Who and What They Are.

Spain's troubles are not all on the seas and on the field of battle. She has troubles at home, and they are not confined to political disturbances. The Spanish people who are neither soldiers, sailors nor politicians are causing them. They are disloyal enough in the midst of so many costly and fatal Spanish victories to wish



CIVIL GUARD DISPERSING A MADRID MOB.

to continue the practice of eating. Of course it is most thoughtless and selfish as well as unpatriotic to insist upon thrusting forward trivialities of this nature at such a time, but they are doing it. The result is that Madrid and some of the other cities are in a most unquiet state.

The conditions which have made it somewhat difficult and often impossible for the poorer classes of Spaniards to continue the custom of taking three meals a day, or even one, are due either directly or indirectly to the war with the "Yankee pigs." In the Spanish home ports lie the Spanish merchant vessels, not daring to venture out because of Watson's savage fleet. Therefore Spanish commerce is at a standstill. This means that Spanish factories and Spanish industries of almost every sort have been paralyzed. Little food is being brought into the country, and but little exporting is being done; hence thousands are idle.

Added to this is the fact that it is the poorer classes who bear the bulk of the war tax burden. The most oppressive of these war taxes are the octroi taxes, which are levied on products taken from the country districts into the cities, and vice versa. Thus the peasant who carries eggs, chickens and fruit into Madrid pays an octroi tax on each article at the city gates as he goes in, and if he buys anything in the city he is again taxed as he goes out. Naturally the prices which the peasant demands for his produce are higher than when he had no tax to pay. In the case of the very poor, who always had a hard time to get enough to eat, these prices are now practically prohibitive, and thousands in Madrid have been for weeks without the barest necessities of life.

Realizing that starving people are apt to be desperate the municipal government of Madrid has made efforts to keep the populace quiet by distributing food, and so the open plazas have been made the theaters of such scenes as are seldom witnessed in a European capital. Motley crowds of gaunt, hollow eyed Spaniards, old and young, throng the streets leading to the plazas and fight their way to the distributing booths, where diminutive rolls of bread, little parcels of pork, occasional potatoes and bread Spanish beans are doled out to the famished crowds. Under the broiling sun they stand for hours at a time waiting for their turn to come.

When the rush for the tables threatens to overwhelm the officials in charge, there is a call for the civil guards, and the troopers charge into the mob, cutting it up into sections and driving the people out of the squares.

The civil guard is the finest and best equipped force forming part of the Spanish army. In a correct sense the guards are not soldiers, but are more of the nature of police. They are organized on a military plan. The organization consists of some 40,000 men, and in rural sections their special duty consists of protecting and guarding the country roads, even in the most wild and rugged provinces, so that a person can traverse Spain always under the vigilance of a civil guard.

Another branch of this fine force does ordinary police work in the cities and



DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO MADRID'S STARVING POOR.

towns. The officers and men receive higher pay than their comrades in the line, but theirs is a hazardous life the year around. This institution has an academy for sergeants and a college for young guards studying for promotion. The best youth of the farmer class are in this corps, and as the young men have to go through a rigid examination that their qualifications may fill the prescribed severe regulations for admission it may be justly called the corps d'elite of the Spanish army.

They look very fine and dashing, do these young guardsmen, as they gallop past, but doubtless the lean Spaniard who feels the flat of their sabers as a reward for his efforts to get enough bread to keep him alive feels something else than admiration for them. S. R. MACDONALD

THE ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Terms of Alleged Agreement Between Great Britain and Germany.

London, Sept. 7.—The terms of the Anglo-German agreement, which is the principle topic of the day here, are stated on good authority to be in the main as follows: The first point is that Germany and England have come to a complete understanding on all African questions. In February, 1895, Germany made a formal claim upon Lord Kimberley, then British foreign secretary, for the maintenance of the status quo in South Africa, the especial object being to protect the Transvaal from British control. Germany now withdraws absolutely from the claim, and leaves Great Britain a completely free hand in South Africa. The German and British ministers further agree to give a joint government guarantee of a loan to Portugal to enable her to meet the award of the Swiss arbitrators regarding the Delagoa railway. Arbitration is to decide the amount of compensation due from the Portuguese government to the McMurdoe concessionaries of the Delagoa railway. The concessionaries being largely American, the United States and British governments have long been jointly pressing for this compensation. The Transvaal thereby becomes an enclave and Kruger loses his only chance of independent outlet to the sea.

The agreement further provides that all steps necessary for England's acquisition by amicable arrangement with Portugal of part of Mozambique, shall receive the assent of Germany. Germany also agrees to recognize the permanence of British occupation of Egypt, when next year England will ask Europe for a curtailment of the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals.

As a quid quo Germany secures a settlement of the frontier in Togoland. The neutral zone called Dagombaland, between Ashantiland and Togoland, is to be divided, giving Germany the bulk of the zone. The river White Volta is, as far as possible, to become the dividing line between German and British sections. Further, the British ministry agrees to assent, under certain conditions, to the arrangement which the German emperor expects to make with the sultan during his approaching visit to the Holy Land, and to facilitate German colonization in Asia Minor.

These are the important features of the agreement, some of which must be made public when the Portuguese loan is announced.

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

No Action on Proposed Admission of Women—Some Important Reports.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—There were two important reports up before the general Methodist conference today, one from the committee on memorials, and the other from the committee on systematic beneficience.

The memorial committee urged conference to direct its special committee to proceed with all diligence towards obtaining co-operation of other churches in the proposed memorial to Her Majesty's government to remove the existing order of precedence for the clergy in state functions in Canada, which is, the committee submitted, an offence in its unjust discrimination, and is utterly opposed to the constitutional relations of church and state in the Dominion. The clause was adopted by the conference.

Conference also approved of a clause that to prohibit ministers and other members of the church from becoming members of Free Masons, or other similar societies, would be undue interference with Christian liberty.

Conference also agreed with the committee's pronouncement in regard to the admission of women to the church councils. They had no reason, said the committee, for believing there were any considerable number of women in the Methodist church who desired the change proposed, and it was therefore recommended that no action be taken.

After the War.

Hewitt—These guessing contests have even reached our schools.

Jewett—How is that?

Hewitt—They let the pupils guess where Spain used to be on the map.—New York Journal.

Held In.

"What is a noncombatant, Uncle Abner?"

"A noncombatant is a man who thinks he would go to war if his wife would let him."—Chicago Record.

A woman's look may affect a man more than her words.



Is the most reliable and effective remedy known for the relief and cure of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA and SUMMER COMPLAINT. It settles the stomach, stimulates the heart, soothes and heals the irritated bowel.

NEVER FAILS.

"For several seasons we have relied on Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all summer complaints. A few doses always give relief and it never fails to cure. We think it a very valuable medicine—as precious as gold." MRS. F. C. WINGER, Font Hill, Ont.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

52 BOILS

"Three years ago I was troubled with boils, and tried several remedies recommended by friends, but they were of no avail. I had *FIFTY-TWO BOILS* in all, and found nothing to give me relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. The first bottle I took made a complete cure and proved so very satisfactory that I have recommended B.B.B. to many of my friends who have used it with good results." A. J. MUSTARD, Hyder, Man.

Any one troubled with Boils, Pimples, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, or any Chronic or Malignant Skin Disease, who wants a perfect cure, should use only

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

APHORISMS.

Good counsels observed are chains of grace.—Fuller.

Anger begins in folly and ends in repentance.—Pythagoras.

The absent are never without fault nor the present without excuse.—Franklin.

Action may not always bring happiness, but there is no happiness without action.—Disraeli.

We are never so ridiculous by the qualities we have as by those we affect to have.—Rochefoucauld.

He who establishes his argument by noise and command shows that his reason is weak.—Montaigne.

Prosperity is a great teacher; adversity is a greater. Possession pampers the mind; privation trains and strengthens it.—Hazlitt.

All earthly delights are sweeter in expectation than in enjoyment, but all spiritual pleasures more in fruition than in expectation.—Feltham.

It is the highest of earthly honors to be descended from the great and good. They alone cry out against a noble ancestry who have none of their own.—Ben Jonson.

Natural abilities can almost compensate for the want of every kind of cultivation, but no cultivation of the mind can make up for the want of natural abilities.—Schopenhauer.

How Sienkiewicz Writes.

Sienkiewicz's method of making a book is as follows: He works out a detailed plan, and writes it down carefully. He fixes this in his head and lets it "seethe and ferment" there, as he says. When ready to begin work, he divides his time, not into days, but weeks. During the first week he produces a certain amount, the second week a similar amount, and so on, week after week. He writes without correction, and never copies, producing just one manuscript—the one which he sends to the printer. Each week's work continues that of the preceding week. Though the plan of the book is elaborated carefully in advance, this plan is not followed strictly. From the "seething and fermenting" in his head changes are suggested to the author, and he makes them. He has no secretary, amanuensis, copyist or assistant.—Jeremiah Curtin in Century.

Placing His Sympathy.

"I see the Spaniards at Matanzas are compelled to eat their mules to keep from starving," remarked the short man as he laid aside the paper.

"Yes, I was just reading about it," said the man with the chin whiskers. "It is too bad. I actually feel sorry for 'em."

"Who—the Spaniards?"

"No, the mules."—Detroit Free Press.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Blue Ribbon" Tea Baking Powder Coffee and Spices

You will find these goods reliable

G. B. Galt

Sun Insurance office.
Eastern Assurance Co.
Quebec Fire Insurance Company.
London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
Lloyd's Glass Insurance Company.

W. R. ALLAN,
General Agent,
WINNIPEG.

OF INTEREST TO CONSUMERS!

A sample packet of Monsoon TEA can be had if you will send us your name and address on a postcard.

THE MONSOON TEA CO., 7 Wellington W., Toronto.

MONSOON
INDO-CEYLON TEA



USE ALBERT SOAP.

If your fancy is for a Tar Soap you will find the best in our

MASTER MECHANIC'S EXTRAORDINARY.

(Trade-Mark.) Sold at all Drug Stores.



BOVRIL

Is a condensed food, capable of preserving physical strength

Through Any Physical Strain

And is equally valuable to those requiring to use

GREAT MENTAL STRAIN.

It has no equal for giving

Strength to the Invalid

And it will agree with the weakest stomachs. Get it from your druggist or grocer and test its value.

It has been said that hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue. Such is the case with the host of imitations of

Richards' Pure Soap

IT'S THE BEST.

Be sure you get RICHARDS'. Sold by all grocers, or write Dr. Richards, Woolstock, Ontario, giving your full address and I will return you FREE an ILLUSTRATED BOOK.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO'Y OF LONDON ENG.

First British Fire Insurance Office Established in Canada, A. D. 1804.

The above company is desirous of opening agencies in all towns throughout Manitoba and the North-west Territories where they are not at present represented, and will be pleased to receive applications for same.

PATERSON & SON,
Chief Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
Montreal, Que.

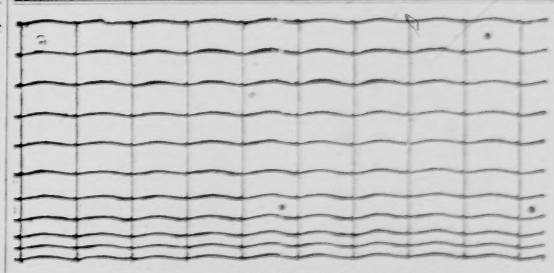
—Don't raise a Dust.—
use the
Patent Oil Brush
for
All Floors, Carpets and Rugs.
Myron McBride & Co. Agents, Winnipeg
Sample 15c



DUSTY



DUSTLESS



PAGE FENCE LEADS.

Lots of fence concerns imitating us, but none equaling in quality of product. Page fence has now been in use thirteen years, and its sales continue to double each year. This success is owing to strict adherence to our motto: "The very best article at a low price."

Send for our new illustrated catalogue.

THE PAGE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont.
Or to D. Ross, Box 553, Winnipeg, Sole Agent for the Northwest.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

BOECKH'S BRUSHES and BROOMS.

For Sale by all Leading Houses.
CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Manufacturers
TORONTO, ONT.

W. N. U. 184



BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
BOWLING ALLEYS
AND SUPPLIES. Large catalogue free.
THE REID BROS., 87 King West, Toronto

A FEW THINGS

that should be found in every well regulated household

DREWRY'S

Choice Stock Ale — Extra Porter
Canadian Pilsner Lager
(A Fine Light Beer)
Golden Key Brand Aerated Water
Imperial Table Sauce } Choice
India Chutney } Table Relishes

E. L. DREWRY

Manufacturer and Importer

WINNIPEG

Wall Papering In the Fall....

IS ALL RIGHT.

It Pays

in the saving of fuel.

We have about 200 rolls of remnants which we will clear out this fall at

From 25 to 40 per Cent off Regular Prices.

Ask to see them....

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Buy your groceries for the threshing at "The Model Grocery Store."—Advt.

Miss McTavish left this week for Brandon where she will reside for some months.

Rev. Chas Endicott, of Pasqua, occupied the Regina Methodist pulpit last Sabbath.

No matter what you want it will pay you to go to "The Model Grocery Store" for it.—Advt.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McLean returned home Tuesday from an extended visit to the ranche at Maple Creek.

It is reported that one of the prosperous farmers of Wood Mountain will shortly wed a young lady of Willow Bunch.

Buy your grain sacks at "The Model Grocery Store." If you would guess the price, you would guess too high.—Advt.

Our fall jackets and ulsters have just arrived. Call early and secure your choice. Our fall millinery is on the way. Miss E. CLARKE.—Advt.

The rifle match which was to have been held to-day has been postponed until next Friday owing to the Barracks team being unable to get away.

Mesdames H. Hardy and A. Hobkirk arrived from Medicine Hat Wednesday morning and will spend a few days as the guests of Moose Jaw friends on their way east on an extended visit to relatives.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bole. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fisher, Miss Keltie and Masters Gordie Bole and Kenneth Hamilton left yesterday for an outing at the Shooting Box. They will return home next week.

It is reported from Strassburg, Assa., that a young man named Huber committed suicide by shooting himself with a common shot gun one day last week. The remains were horribly lacerated and scorched and were buried without any investigation.

A bunch of 150 horses left Willow Bunch last week and were taken to Manitoba where they will be disposed of for farm work. Messrs. Abear and LaPointe Bros. expect a bunch of over one hundred head to arrive from the south next week, having traded cattle for them.

Ontario Fruit.—We have just received a consignment of Ontario plums, pears, grapes, etc., etc., and are now prepared to supply the trade at prices that forbid competition. The shipment is the finest that has ever reached Moose Jaw, and for excellence of flavor and soundness of body it surpasses any other. Those wishing the real Ontario article should call early before they are all gone. J. H. SMITH.—Advt.

Prohibition mass meetings will be held at Summerside Orange Hall, (Caron) on Monday Sept. 26th at 8 o'clock, p. m. to be addressed by Rev. W. A. Vrooman and Rev. J. C. Cameron; and at Huron Presbyterian church on Tuesday, Sept. 27th, at the same Hour, to be addressed by Rev. W. A. Vrooman and Rev. H. C. Sweet. The electors and general public are cordially invited to attend both meetings. Vocal and instrumental music will be furnished by the best local talent.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary expected to leave Calgary on Monday, Sept 5th, on a vacation tour. He will go by train to Edmonton and thence by buckboard to Fort Saskatchewan, Beaver Lake, Victoria, Saddle Lake, Onion Lake, Battleford and probably Sandy Lake, reaching the railway again either at Duck Lake or Saskatoon. The distance to be travelled is a good many hundred miles, and the journey will occupy at least a month.

Leonard Gocher, solicitor, 83 Colmore Row, Birmingham, England, managing director of the Roche Percee Colliery Co., Ltd., spent Tuesday in town while on his way to Coalfields on his annual visit to the colliery. We understand from Mr. Gocher that the head office of the company in Canada has been transferred from Winnipeg to Coalfields, Roche Percee. This will enable the local manager to see that all orders are more expeditiously complied with. The coal mines are situated about 125 miles south-east of Moose Jaw near the Soo line, and the coal is sold here at $4.25 per ton. The company employ fifty men on an average the year round, and the moving of the head office to Coalfields will no doubt be of local advantage. Mr. Gocher says the company are well satisfied with last year's output, but expect to double it this year. As the coal improves in quality the demand increases.

Ed. Bull returned from Macleod on Wednesday.

John Lindsay, of the Massey Harris Co., was in town this week.

Miss Maggie McDonald returned from Macleod Wednesday afternoon.

"Strong Bakers" reduced to $2.25 at "The Model Grocery Store."—Advt.

Mr. McIntyre, of "The Model Grocery Store," has accepted a position in Robinson and Hamilton's.

There was a big drop in the price of flour this week—at "The Model Grocery Store." For particulars see another column.—Advt.

Mrs. Jas. Rollo, wife of the C. P. R. Locomotive Foreman at this place, left Tuesday evening for Winnipeg on a three weeks' visit to her parents.

Mr. Smith, brother of Miss Smith of the public school staff, left Wednesday afternoon for Brandon hospital. He is threatened with an attack of fever.

Women will be admitted to the Independent Order of Foresters. This was decided a few days ago at the Supreme Court meeting at Toronto, by a vote of 116 to 13.

The wife and family of Mr. Amos Hicks, C. P. R. mail clerk, are expected to return from Winnipeg Sunday morning, Mr. Hichs having resumed his run on this division.

R. S. Barrow was in Regina this week making arrangements for the opening of a branch of the Union Bank of Canada at the North-West capital. W.M. Bersche, of Gretna, is in charge of the local branch.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Jos. Walker wishes us to convey his thanks to all those who so kindly assisted him during the recent illness of himself and family, and for the sympathy manifest on the occasion of the death of his eldest son.

Lew. Arnold's threshing outfit commenced operations in the district on Monday. Alex. Thompson was the first to thresh this year. Several other outfits to the north commenced on Tuesday and Wednesday. Stacking will be finished this week.

D. J. Goggin attended the meeting of the Western Manitoba Teachers' Association at Brandon on the 15th Sept., and delivered addresses on Nature Study, The Lessons of the Dominion Educational Association, and The Spiritual Element in Education.

The bush wolves, prairie loafers or "wendigos" are reported to be quite numerous at Willow Bunch. Last week Mr. Hamner lost a mare and colt, and during the night recently a band attacked a horse on tether, and would have killed it had the owner not been awakened by the noise and scared them off.

Private car 15, which has been Manager Whyte's home for many years while travelling on the C. P. R., will be taken to the Pacific coast and transferred to one of the officials in the mountain section. Mr. Whyte's new car is the "Champlain," which was formerly Vice President Shaughnessy's private car.

Two more new threshing outfits have been purchased this week and are now on duty. F. W. Green and John Winn are the purchasers. Both seperators are of the latest and most improved type and are furnished with the ocillating stacker attachment which enables two men to do the work formerly requiring five.

Rev. J. S. Chivers, of Broadview, the newly appointed Incumbent of St. John's church, assumed charge last Sunday. He returned to Broadview the following day, but will be back in time for next Sunday. Mrs. Chivers is at present visiting her parents at Yorkton, and may not come to Moose Jaw until next spring.

Pope Balderstone, of Balderstone and Sinton, Regina, was in town this week, after making a tour of the ranching districts west of here. He has 450 head of fat steers at Graburn awaiting shipment, to the old country. It is quite evident that the Western ranges are flourishing, as this is only one of the many shipments that are to take place this fall.

A car containing fifteen prisoners from New Westminster goal, in charge of Warden Burk, passed through on Wednesday night attached to the eastbound express. All the prisoners were handcuffed and manacled and were accompanied by four guards besides the goal warden. The crowded state of the Westminster goal has necesitated their removal.

Rev. W. A. Vrooman left Tuesday morning on a prohibition tour of the western towns, addressing meetings at Medicine Hat, Maple Creek, Chaplin, Parkbeg and Swift Current. Next week he goes east and on Sunday will deliver a temperance sermon in the Regina Methodist church. The following Monday he and Rev. J. A Carmichael will address a mass meeting in the town hall. Mr. Vrooman has made a thorough study of the liquor question and is a zealous worker for the prohibition cause. His pulpit will be occupied next Sabbath by Rev. F. Tate, of Estevan.

The September number of The Delineator is called the Autumn Announcement Number, and is always an important one on account of the opening of the autumn business. The contents of the number are of such general interest that they will attract all tastes. A new department entitled "The Dressmaker" is added this month, which is of special value to everybody interested in dressmaking, professional or amateur, as it embodies the latest ideas in the trimming and finishing of garments. There will also be found a variety of bright and interesting miscellaneous reading.

Free Press: "Mr. William Entwistle, who recently came to the city from Minnedosa and was living at No. 420 Alexander street, had been sick ever since his arrival. On Thursday his medical attendant had him taken to the hospital where an operation for appendicitis was performed, but his strength had been too far gone and he died on Friday morning. He was a brakeman on the railway and a young man of 25 years of age and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Much sympathy will be felt for his young wife who is thus early bereaved. His remains are at Thompson's undertaking establishment, awaiting the arrival of a brother of the deceased. It is the intention to send the remains to Hamilton, Ont., for burial." "Will" is well known in Moose Jaw, being a brother to Mrs. Jas. Cline, and having spent his school days here with his parents. His many warm friends deeply regret his untimely death. Mrs. Cline went to Winnipeg to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Wm. Bailey has returned from visiting friends at Prince Albert.

The Methodist Sunday School held their annual pic-nic on Thursday.

Two communications on prohibition are unavoidably crowded out this week.

Reduce your grocery bill by dealing at "The Model Grocery Store."—Advt.

Hon. Clifford Sifton and party passed through Wednesday afternoon returning from their western trip.

Several loads of wheat have already been bought on the Moose Jaw market. The market opened at 50 cents.

Mr. B. C. Binning, of Toronto, arrived on Wednesday to take a position with Messrs. Robinson and Hamilton.

Dr. Ernest Hall, of Victoria, B.C., made a short visit at Moose Jaw this week. While here he was the guest of Mayor Bogue.

W. J. Curtis, piano and organ tuner, will be in town about October 5th, and hopes that his customers will patiently await his arrival—Advt. 11-13

Jno. Bellamy has decided to erect a stone furniture warehouse, 25x50 feet, on High Street west. The work of excavating for the foundation commenced on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Shipley, accompanied by their daughter Mrs. Buckrell, who has been visiting them during the summer months, left for Florence, Lambton Co, Ont., where they will reside in future.

Hugh Ferguson left yesterday afternoon for Winnipeg, to dispose of three carloads of stock shipped the same day, a carload of which he purchased from Sam. McWilliams, a prominent young rancher of this district.

Miss Ethel Scott, daughter of Dr. Scott, of Estevan, arrived last week to attend the High School. Dr. and Mrs. Scott were among the pioneers of this district and Miss Ethel has the honor of being the first girl born in Moose Jaw.

Foods ferment and indigestion follows as sure as night follows the day. Nature has supplied in the pineapple a wonderful supply of vegetable pepsin. Dr. Von Stan's Pineaple Tablets contain all the elements in a pure, harmless vegetable compound that heal all forms of stomach disorders in quick time. Make you well and keep you well. Pleasant and positive. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

A New C. P. R. Workshop for Moose Jaw.

This week the C.P.R. commenced making extensive improvements in the yard at this place. A substantial new repair shop will be built, and the three stalls of the roundhouse now used for repairing will be utilized for their original purpose. Two tracks will run into the new shop, one from the main line at east end of yard and one from the stock yard switch. This will allow engines to leave it at either end. The stock yards are also being renovated and improved. When the new depot is completed a new track will be laid where the platform now stands, in order to accommodate the Soo train,

Matrimonial.

HEALEY—SHIPLEY.—At eight o'clock last Friday evening, Sept. 9th, 1898, Mr. Jno. A. Healey, one of our prominent young merchants, led to Hymen's altar Gertie, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Shipley. Rev. W. A. Vrooman officiated and only the intimate friends of the family witnessed the ceremony.

MCMICKEN—COWAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14th, a quiet wedding was solemnized at eight o'clock in the evening, when Edith McBride-Cowan was married to Samuel Douglass McMicken, C.P.R. conductor. Rev. H. C. Sweet tied the nuptial knot in the presence of the intimate friends of the contracting parties.

THE TIMES extends its congratulations to both the happy couples.

HEART SIGNALS.

Quick as a Flash They Appear, But Just As Quickly Will They Vanish Under the Healing Spell of Dr. Agnew's Cure For The Heart.

When the breath is short—when you tire easily—when there is palpitation—when there is smothering sensation—and dropsical tendency—all these indicate heart weakness, and are the danger signals if you procrastinate. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is saving lives which in many cases have been proclaimed by eminent physicians as beyond hope. It will relieve most acute cases in thirty minutes, and patience and the remedy will cure any case of heart trouble in existence. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Plebiscite on Prohibition!

To the Electors of Moose Jaw:—

Your attention is called to the vote on prohibition, Thursday, Sept. 29th. Various objections are raised against Prohibition, as to every other great law of reform, and these difficulties will be dealt with in detail by responsible government. It is the business of Parliament to solve the problems of detail in the introduction of new legislation. In this Plebisite you are not asked to frame a prohibitory law and enforce it, but you are asked to signify your personal preference and principle regarding the liquor traffic. If you consider it a source of drunkenness, crime, vice, pauperism and physical, mental, moral and financial ruin, and believe the country would be better without it, say so by marking your ballot as follows:—

	YES	NO
Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?	X	

Signed on behalf of Committee,

J. C. CAMERON, Chairman.
W. A. VROOMAN, Sec'y.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Insp. Parry Relieved—The Council Will Borrow $1,500.00 to Meet Expenditures.

The regular meeting of the town Council was held in the chamber on Monday evening. Mayor Bogue presided, and Councillor Healey was the only absentee. Accounts were received from J. H. Parry for 12 days' salary ($14.40) together with a request to be relieved of his duties as Inspector; and from G. B. Sharpe, balance of salary to Aug. 31st ($43.75), and postage ($3.00). A communication was received from the Department of Justice re the Court House cells, asking if the same could be removed without disfiguring the building, and if leave was granted would the Council guarantee accommodation for prisoners held for trial. The Secretary of the School Board requested the payment of $1,000.00 due on the estimates of 1897. The accounts of J. H. Parry and G. B. Sharpe were ordered to be paid, and J. H. Parry was relieved of his duties. The communication from the Department of Justice was referred to the Board of Works, and the request of the School Board to the Finance Committee.

The Board of Works reported that they found the work done on the Manitoba Street and High Street bridges according to specifications, and recommended the payment of the balance due the contractor ($114.00), and also the following: R. Snoddy, $2.70; F. Sheppard, $5.50; and E. Simpson & Co., $18.45. The report was adopted.

The Board of Works was authorized to have all the ditches cleaned out and the weeds cut and burned as soon as possible.

The chairman of Finance gave notice that at the next regular neeting he would introduce a by-law authorizing the loan of $1,500 from the Union Bank for three months, in order to meet expenditures until the taxes can be collected.

A large number of tenders were received for the purchase of the old bridge timber. The offer of T. E. McWilliams for $30.00 was accepted.

The Secretary-Treasurer submitted his monthly statement for August, showing a balance on hand of $83.64.

Plebiscite Officials.

The following is the list of Deputy Returning Officers and Enumerators, with their respective Divisions, for the Moose Jaw Electoral District, the first mentioned in each case being the Deputy Returning Officer:—

Two Rivers, G.M.Doan, J.W.Cafferatta; East Moose Jaw, Jas. M. Simington J. K. Stevenson; West Moose Jaw, J. H. Grayson, J. K. Stevenson; Pasqua, Nelson Alcock, Jas. Slemmon; Coventry, ... J. W. Thompson; Wood Mountain, J. H. Thomson, J. Allen; Midway, J. B. Thompson, Llewellyn Hamner; Willow Bunch, J. L. Legare, A. Legare; Carmel, W. J. Glover, J. K. Stevenson; Marlborough, J. G. Beesley, H. Green; Smail's, G. Smail, Jas. Franks; Chamberlain, H. Woodward, ...; Boharm, R. K. Thompson, O. B. Fysh; Caron, Jos. Getty, ...; Parkbeg, T. D. Watson, J. A. Howard; Chaplin, Jas. Cook, ...; Dundurn, W.A.H. a'Court, ...

The B. of R. T. Concert.

A crowded house greeted the "International Entertainers" in Central Hall on Monday evening, and it is unnecessary to say that none went away disappointed, for nothing finer has ever been listened to in Moose Jaw. The entertainment was given by the B. of R. T. and the entertainers were Miss Annie Louse White, of New York, and Miss Lillie Kleiser, The Canadian Soprano. The latter visited Moose Jaw about five years ago and is a favorite in the West. Needless to say she sustained the high impression she formed on the occasion of her first visit. As an encore to one of her beautiful selections, she sang "Annie Laurie," and her sympathetic rendering of this dear old Scottish song captured the audience. Miss Kleiser sang a sacred solo in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening which was much appreciated by a large congregation.

This being Miss White's first visit to the west there was a flutter of expectation, but she captured the audience with her first number. Miss White is an actress as well as an elocutionist, and from the first to the last of her selections her renditions gave the best of satisfaction and the audience were more than pleased with her as was manifested by the enthusiastic expressions of appreciation. "The International Entertainers" can be assured of another full house in case of a revisit to our town.

SMILELESS WOMEN.

Nervousness, Indigestion and General Debility Have Driven Away the Sunshine, But South American Nervine Brings Back the Heart Gladness.

Mrs. D. A. Gray, of Waterford, says: "For a number of years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and general debility, and many times was unable to attend to my household duties. I was treated by nearly all the doctors in the town and got no permanent relief. I read of a cure by South American Nervine which seemed to exactly fit my case. I procured one bottle and got great relief, and six bottles cured me absolutely. It certainly has not an equal." Sold by W. W. Bole.

Iron Beds!

A Large Consignment just arrived

THEY'RE NEAT, NOBBY AND SUBSTANTIAL.

Call and inspect our stock of furniture...

JNO. BELLAMY

A good corner lot, 50x125 feet, on Main Street for sale.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!

This week we have received and are opening up

$4000.00 worth of Ulsers and Overcoats, Peajackets, Suits, etc.

It is with a great deal of pride that we open up what we know to be the largest and very best selected stock of clothing ever placed before the people of Moose Jaw, and wish to say a few words in regard to the ready-made clothing of to-day. In the past few years there has been a revolution in ready-made clothing and to-day it has become an art and is made in all the different styles and shapes to fit the tall men, short men, stout men and slim men. This year we have made a reform in ordering our clothing. We have selected our own trimmings, dictated styles and the result is our clothing is made better, fits better and is in every way equal to custom made goods. We mean to carry out our motto: "Good Goods at Honest Prices." Before purchasing your fall suit or overcoat give us a chance. Remember we are clearing out all our summer goods at cost.

The Reliable Clothier and Outfitter....

M. J. MacLEOD.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO BUILD

WRITE TO

FRASER & CAMERON,

INDIAN HEAD.

We are Architects and Builders.....

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CONSULT US.

Important to Farmers!

We have received two car loads of the Celebrated Zess Patent Cultivator—the best cultivator on earth. Why have the Government Weeds Inspector calling on you when you can buy this "sudden death to the weeds cultivator" from the undersigned.

C. A. GASS, Agt.

GIVE US A CALL.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

Souvenir China Five-o'clock Tea Setts, Creams and Sugars, Spoon Dishes, Pin Trays

A PRETTY MOOSE JAW SCENE.

THE BAZAAR

COAL

We have just received the first consignment of celebrated

Canadian Anthracite Coal.

We are prepared to supply the trade at the following prices

Furnace	$9.00. — Half Ton	$4.85
Stove	9.00 — "	4.85
Nut	8.00. — "	4.25

R. BEARD.

Houses for Sale.

America's Greatest Railroad Watch Now in Stock.

The Deuber-Hampden...

17 Jewel, 21 Jewel, 23 Jewel.

Our assortment of Jewellery, Clocks, Silverware and Spectacles is now complete. Call and see our sewing machines. We can save you money in this line.

J. U. MUNNS.

Agent Bell Organs and Pianos. See samples and terms.

FOR SALE

A good second hand bicycle for sale at a bargain. Apply to D. SMYTH. 7tf.

Get the girl first!

The next thing is the engagement ring. We have a beautiful selection to choose from; but this is only one line of our business. We also carry a fine stock of watches, clocks, jewellery, novelties in silverware and fancy leather goods. We have recently added a full line of spectacles and optical goods and can guarantee satisfaction. Try our Machless Silver Polish and you will use no other. We can save you more than you imagine in these lines.....

R. E. PLAXTON

The Central Hall

LARGEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS IN MOOSE JAW.

Centrally Situated

Excellent stage and dressing rooms. Celebrated Bell piano for use of patrons.

TERMS CASH.

Robt. Beadle, Prop.

MOOSE JAW STEAM LAUNDRY.

We have just opened a few doors west of Ottawa Hotel, and are now prepared to cater to the public in our line. Goods called for and delivered. Give us a trial. JOHN DRUB, prop. 10-12

OFFICIAL JOBS, WARRANTS MADE, &c